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THE CAMBRIC CHEMISETTE.

IN A ROMANTIC AND ECONOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Oh, Chemisette! the fairest yet
That ne'er hid bosom purer, whiter!
Thou dost not know what envious woe
The veiling snow hath given the writer.
So neatly frilled—so plumply filled!
And then the eyes that shine above it!
I sigh—I long—nor is it wrong—
(At least in song)—Dear girl, to love it!

Sweet Chemisette! the coral set,
To chain thy folds in gentle duty,
Fling round a glow upon the snow
To heighten so thy blushing beauty:
And ne'er before, on sea or shore,
Did coral feel a softer pillow—
Nor could the gold around it rolled,
Though ten times told, deserve the pillow!

Oh, Chemisette! below thee met
A rosy ribbon binds her boddice;
And in her mien is clearly seen
One half the queen, and one the goddess,
Her voice is low—how sweet its flow!—
Her upper lip disdains the under;
Her hair is like dark waves that strike
A marble cliff and rush asunder.

Oh! ripening grace! Oh! radiant face!
When love is love, it knows no measure!
Her hands are small, but yet can call
The power of music at their pleasure,
And as they peep from sleeves of deep,
Wide gimpen lace, *"la mode Ramilies,"*
Her fingers seen, or else I dream,
Like stamens in the bells of lilies.

Thy robe of blue—the violet hue—
The green leaves in thy dark hair gleaming!
Thy feet, that move as light as love—
Thy breath—thy lips have set me dreaming!
My cheeks are wet—that Chemisette
Was frilled and worn by some enchantress;
But much I fear, 'twere dreadful dear,
Were she my wife, to *pay her laundress!*

BURKE, THE SLOGGER;

OR,

THE DAUGHTER OF MIDNIGHT.

A TALE OF MYSTERIES OF CITY LIFE.

CHAPTER XLVII.—CONTINUED.

SIR JOHN made a beckoning gesture to Hanks with his hand, then drew back into the room. A moment afterwards the old Jew was standing close to the glass. He started, though, when he saw Sir John, and made as though he would retreat again.

"I—I thought it was Mr. Clavering," he said.

"Never mind; come in."

"But I——"

"I want to speak to you."

Solomon accepted the invitation, and entered the room.

"It was Mr. Clavering I wanted to see—her husband.

"I wish you had seen me alone."

"I wanted to have seen him alone."

"Had you anything to tell him, then?"

"Well, perhaps I might have had. But you take me up so short, and you seem to know all about this business——"

"I know a good deal about it," said Sir John, quietly, "but I want to know more."

They were both standing at the time, the Jew brushing round his hat rather nervously, his eyes meanwhile wandering round the room.

"What do you want to know, sir?" asked Solomon, presently, seeing that he paused.

"I want to know who did this murder?"

"Who did it?"

"Ay."

"That's difficult to say, sir; isn't it? We can only guess."

"Well, who do you guess?"

The Jew looked up and down, then up again.

"Them as had an interest in wishing the man dead, I reckon."

"Well, who was that?"

"Who was it?"

"Yes."

"You know that as well as me."

"I can only guess. But you know best."

"How can I know?"

"Don't bandy words with me, Solomon. Because you have long known and traded upon that poor, persecuted woman's secret. What more did you expect to make out of your knowledge of it to-day?"

"I—I expect nothing."

"Yes, you come here to say that if we will pay you a sum of money you will be content to hold your tongue, and say nothing that may cast a suspicion on her, which otherwise you would say, although you know her to be innocent."

"I must say all I know about this murder, I suppose."

"All you know?"

"Ye-es."

"Will you say all you know? Will you not keep something back?"

"Why should I want to keep anything back? I don't understand you."

"Oh, yes, you understand me well. You will keep your knowledge of whom and by whom this deed was done."

As he spoke, Sir John fixed his eyes sternly upon the Jew, and his tones were solemn and measured. There was, however, no suspicion on his mind of the truth.

He was at a loss to conceive by whose hand the murder was committed; he was ignorant of the motive which could have prompted the deed, and yet as he looked into the Jew's face he noticed a sickly pallor creep over him; a strange look of terror, too, with something of a dangerous glitter in his eyes, like those of a hounded cat.

"I've no more to say," he said, in a hoarse voice. "Let me go."

And he would have rushed past towards the window.

"Stay!"

Sir John laid his hand upon the man's shoulder.

"What now?"

"You shall not go until you have told me all you know."

"About what?"

"The murder."

"I—I know nothing."

"You do."

"I don't, I tell you."

"I say you do."

"Let me pass, you old fool!"

"You villain! you murdered him yourself!"

"I—I— Take your hands off."

The Jew's face was deadly pale, and he trembled like a leaf, but finding that he could not easily shake off the old man's hold upon him, he grew furious.

"Leave go of me, will you?" he growled between his set teeth.

"Leave go of me."

"I'll shake the truth out of you, you scoundrel!"

"N—no you won't!"

"I will."

"You let me go."

But the baronet still held on to him, and swayed him to and fro in an iron grip. The Jew grew desperate and savage; he was an ugly customer to deal with, there was a look in his eyes, to which I have alluded, that was enough to frighten any one not over stocked with courage; but the old Baronet had been a soldier, and was as plucky an old fellow as ever lived; he was not easily to be daunted by a scowling face or a threat or two; he was not going to relinquish his hold for that. Not that, to tell the truth, Sir John had any very definite or settled notion of why he was detaining the Jew. A sudden suspicion had taken hold of him—he held Wildrake's murderer in his grasp—but how to prove the crime against him? he had not a shadow of proof. It was little short of an act of madness to tell him that he suspected, that was the way to put him on his guard, and to enable him to hide all traces of his crime, if traces existed. But he did not think of all this just then. Indeed, he did not reason at all—a kind of instinct prompted him to keep hold of the Jew's collar—he had caught him—he must hold fast. But at the same time an instinct of self preservation caused Solomon to struggle desperately to free himself, and the next moment they fell together to the ground. When there the Jew got the upper hand, and twisting his fingers into the baronet's neckerchief, he wrenched it furiously round until the old man's face grew purple, and his eyes stared bloodshot at him. But the sound of coming footsteps happily caused the Jew to loosen his hold when another moment would have been dangerous to the Baronet's chance of life. Starting to his feet he rushed to the window, tore open the sash, sprang out and fled. One of the servants, entering the room a few minutes afterwards, found Sir John stretched senseless upon the floor.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner's inquest took place that day about noon. Neither Sir John or his son were present—Solomon was, however, and he gave important evidence. The result was (what had been supposed would be the result by all those who were acquainted with any of the circumstances of the case) a verdict of "Wilful murder against Mary Clavering." A pale faced girl, who had listened anxiously to the proceedings, staggered back half fainting against the wall when the result of the jury's deliberation was known; soon, however, recovering herself, she hastily left the court and flew hurriedly along to Sir John's house, where Mary waited anxiously for her return. The news she brought was but what she had expected, and Mary listened to it with icy coldness.

"Well," she said, "let them come and drag me to prison. I will wait for them and be ready when they come."

"Oh, no; no!" cried Lilly with a shudder; "that must not be. You must fly while there is yet time."

And then she recounted minutely all that had passed, and showed how small was the hope of being able to combat with such evidence.

"If you could only be hidden away safely—if that Jew could be watched."

"And then?"

"Then the crime might be brought home to the murderer."

"But how can I hope to hide away where I shall not be found? No, no! there is no help for me."

"Oh, yes, yes! while there is life there is hope."

And though Mary, sighing deeply, smiled a sad smile, as if she herself had long ago given up the useless struggle against a hard fate which was too strong for her, Lilly still resolutely persisted that she must not despair.

"Whatever happens," the devoted girl said—and as she spoke she raised her companion's hand to her lips, and kissed it devotedly, whilst the big, unbidden tears welled up into her eyes, "whatever happens, I will never leave you."

Mary kissed her in return. Strange that all her life through she had never till now met with one heart capable of understanding her—one love not utterly selfish and mercenary. What was the secret of this strange sympathy which had arisen in her breast for this poor outcast beggar girl? Time perhaps may show.

While Mary sat at the window of her dressing-room, silent and thoughtful, her companion was not idle. She left the bed room door open, so that she might hear any sound upon the stairs, or in the lower part of the house. From time to time, too, she went out upon the landing to listen more intently when any noise reached her eager ears. Once, when she had been sitting for some time very quietly by Mary's side, she started up suddenly to her feet, and went on tip-toe to the door. Mary listlessly watched her, as she stood there in an attitude of intense listening—a look of deep attention upon her pale face, and something in her quiet attitude which was full of energy and determination, though so motionless and still.

"What is the matter?"

Lilly held up her hand with an eager gesture to command silence. Then Mary sat very quiet waiting for her return. She was a long while coming; indeed, she stole out presently upon the landing, still listening to what was going on below. Mary's attention at last died out, for she was weary and almost dead beat by the intensity of the various and conflicting emotions through which she had passed during the few days gone by. All at once, though, she was recalled to a sense of what was passing around her. Lilly had suddenly clutched her arm.

"What is it?"

Lilly trembled with emotion.

"What is it?" repeated Mary, rising to her feet, the appearance of her humble friend's face proving to her, however, without need of explanation, that something of an alarming character must have occurred; and yet, what could happen, except what she had so long expected? Did poor Lilly think that after the verdict given justice would long delay its progress towards the capture of the supposed murderess?

Oh, heaven!" Lilly said, in an agitated whisper; "they are here. There's no time to lose."

"No time?"

"No, we must act at once, without further delay."

"Act! What must we do?"

"Oh, do not talk so! You know what we must do. We must fly without a moment's delay. We have just the time. I am sure we have just time to escape by the back stairs."

* * * * * * * * *

The result of Sir John's desperate struggle with the old Jew was so severe a shaking that he had been compelled since its occurrence to lie stretched inanimate upon the sofa in his study. He had not, therefore, been able to go down to the court-house where the Coroner's inquest had taken place. He had sent down a trusty messenger in the person of the policeman with whom he had had an interview upon the previous evening. This man, too, had suggested that neither he nor any of the family had better be present, or appear at all anxious about the matter; for Sir John had thought it best to state the whole truth, as Mary had told it to him and the police officer, a shrewd, observant man, who had won no small reputation for acumen in the force, although by no means a member of long standing, believed the whole story, and vowed that he would leave no stone unturned in his endeavors to sift the matter to the bottom, bring the truth to light, and the real murderer to justice. Sir John, in a state of the most excruciating impatience, lay upon the sofa, chafing at what he thought to be the police officer's unpardonable delay. Lady Clavering was sitting in her room, also waiting, but with what different feelings! Above, in their apartment, with anxious hearts, Mary and Lilly listened for the coming blow. At length, a ring at the bell announced a visitor. The Baronet rose to a sitting posture, and looked eagerly towards the door. It was the policeman, who entered with an anxious face.

"Well?"

The man shook his head.

"What news?"

"The worst, sir."

"What verdict?"

"Wilful murder against——"

"Against her?"

The man nodded.

"Great heavens, what is to be done? Is—is there time?"

"Time for what, sir?"

"I—I was going to say time for her to escape."

"I hope not, sir. Whatever happens, we must not do that. It would ruin all."

"How?"

"It would be a proof of guilt strong enough to sign her death warrant."

"Yes—yes. I see that it would be madness."

"Again, sir, I would not advise an attempt at escape, for the reason that I do not for a moment believe that it could be successfully carried out."

"No?"

"No; these escapes so seldom are—this one in particular. How could a lady, unaided, hope to get away, and give the double to the detectives, who will directly be upon her track?"

"Urged on by a large reward, no doubt."

"A very large reward that is certain. Oh, no!—whatever is done, she must not try to get away. If she could really get away——"

"Well?"

"Why, then——"

"What then?"

"It would be very different, and I don't know that I should not advise trying it."

"What, when she is innocent?"

"In spite of that, it would be as well if she was out of the way while we were bringing it home to the guilty party, or——"

"Or?"

"In the other event."

"What other event?"

"In case we don't, you know."

"Don't prove her innocent! Merciful powers! you don't think there is any fear of that?"

"There's not much fear in the end," replied the policeman; "that is you know, if they give us time enough. But there are so many obstacles thrown in the way of truth that one has now and then to fight against. There's the willfulness of the criminal, and the blundering of the lawyers, and the obstinacy of the judge, and above everything, the outrageous, outlandish, everlasting, pig-headed stupidity of the jury of enlightened Englishmen—that's generally the choker."

"What do you advise that we should do first?" asked Sir John, after a pause.

"We had better see the lady," said the policeman. "I suppose some of our men will be here soon, and I should like to see her first, and as soon as possible."

"I will ring and ask her to come here."

"If you please, sir."

The Baronet did as he said.

"I'll break it to her gently, sir," said the officer, when the servant had left the room.

"Yes, yes! we had better see her first."

"I think so, sir, and persuade her to meet what's coming firm and bold, and as she holds her life precious not to dream of running away."

The servant here returned to the room.

"Is Mrs. Clavering coming?"

"She is not up-stairs, sir."

"Is anyone in her apartment?"

"No, sir."

"Perhaps she is in the garden?"

"No, sir—I have looked."

"Somewhere about the house, then?"

"I have looked, sir."

"Everywhere?"

"Yes, sir."

"And cannot find her?"

"No, sir, I cannot find her."

Sir John looked from the servant's face to that of the policeman in blank amazement. The latter rose hastily to his feet.

"If it is as I fear," he said, "we have no time to lose. I must go in search of her, and request her to return. It is our only chance."

"Do you think, then, that she has fled from the house?"

"I shall be better able to tell you, sir, presently, when I have looked myself."

And without waiting for further parley the officer left the room. It was as the Baronet had suggested. He searched the house and grounds, but could find no trace of the missing lady. She had fled in fear from the officers of justice. She had taken the most unwise step which was possible for any one in her position to have taken. The policeman pulled a long face.

"Our case was always a precious bad one," he said," to himself; "but now it's a precious sight worse than ever!"

CHAPTER XLIX.

FLIGHT.

ANY one who takes the trouble to read the newspapers with tolerable care, and to remember something of what they read, cannot fail to have come to the conclusion that in this age of universal telegraphs, and of elaborate police surveillance, there are a great many other crimes, the perpetrators of which walk at large in spite of the efforts of cunning policemen to lay hands upon them, and snap their may be blood-stained fingers under the sagacious noses of the omnipotent.

This observation, too, does not apply only to the purloiners of pewter pots, and the filchers of pocket handkerchiefs. Most rogues such as these might easily escape unobserved from time to time, in spite of the efforts of the best organized system of detection; but the most atrocious murders, committed sometimes in broad daylight, and in the heart of a crowded city, go undiscovered, and get clear away in spite of Scotland Yard and all its myrmidons. If this be truth, then, was there not a chance that Mary and her companion might escape, after all, in spite of what the sagacious policeman said to the contrary? They had determined to make the effort and they did make it. Lilly, listening, had heard the ring at the bell; presently, also, the street door opened, and a strange voice asking for Sir John; she had heard the man directed to follow the servant into Sir John's study, and then the door closed upon him. When the door was shut, still listening, she overheard a whispered conversation between the servants upon the stairs.

"Who's that?"

"Don't you know him? He's a policeman."

"What, in private clothes?"

"Yes, he's a detective."

"What do you think he's come for?"

"He can only have one reason."

"He's come for *her*, eh?"

"Not a doubt of it."

"I shouldn't like to be in her shoes."

"Nor I, for all the gold in the Indies."

"But don't you think she's a fool not to try to get away?"

"How could she?"

"What is to prevent her?"

"Well, she might even yet, if she lost no time; but she ought to have gone long ago."

"There's no doubt of that, but still it's to be done; and I tell you what, if I could help her I would."

"Suppose you go now and give her warning."

At that moment the bell rang; the servant who had spoken last went to answer the summons. It was to tell him to take the message to Mrs Clavering with which we are already acquainted. He went up stairs, and to Lilly, who answered the door, immediately gave what information lay in his power respecting the visitor, at the same time suggesting what he supposed was the object of the visit. Lilly had already been urging Mary to lose no time—to her entreaties were added those of the servant, who, according to his rough, honest nature, was devotedly attached to the interests of the wife of his young master, and who no more believed her guilty than he believed that his sweetheart, Susan, the under housemaid, would be guilty, or capable of being guilty of such a crime. He therefore added his persuasions to those of Lilly; and Mary, at length yielding to their importunities, hastily caught up her bonnet and shawl, took her purse, and followed by her faithful companion, departed by the side door leading into the garden, of which mention has been made several times in the course of this story. Proceeding down the shady avenue leading towards the river, they turned sharp to the right when they had reached the bottom, which was the opposite direction to that in which the fatal boat house was situated, and where lay a path that was hidden from the view of the house windows. They hurried rapidly along, and happily met no one on their way. In less than twenty minutes they were far away from the house, and still proceeding rapidly along a path which led across the fields by the river side. The servant, meanwhile, having allowed what he considered to be a sufficient length of time for them to get beyond the reach of immediate pursuit, returned to Sir John's study to say that he could find Mrs. Clavering nowhere. Mary and her companion still hurried on—nor ventured to pause a moment in their flight; fortune at first seemed to favor them, for as yet—although they had now gone more than a mile from the house—they had not encountered a single person; the great cause for fear lay, of course, in the chance of some one who knew Mary by sight meeting and recognizing her. She was so well known by all the poor people about the neighborhood, there was little hope of her being able to pass one by without recognition. Had it been Lady Clavering, now, she might easily enough have done so—for her face was anything but familiar among the poor. Now and then she would haughtily condescend to patronise a Sunday school by her presence. She had looked over the new almshouse upon one occasion, strongly fortified the while with smelling-salts, so as to guard against the danger of infection—her ladyship believed all poor people to be dreadfully infectious—and she had patronised the local poor at a distance, and from an unapproachable height, but she had gone very little amongst them—mixed with them never. Mary, now, on the contrary, as we know, was the guardian angel of all within reach of her kind hand who needed help and comfort. Frequent and heartfelt were the blessings called forth by the sight of her pretty face and sunny smile, and stories of her goodness had circulated far and wide. Indeed, perhaps, some times the goodness of her heart was taken advantage of by the professional beggars, who made notes respecting her in their journals, and referred one another to the lady, as the white house down by the river-side, as a person who might be reckoned on for half-a-crown any day of the week, if a harrowing tale of distress was related to her. They lay in wait for her, therefore, when she came out to take a walk—beggars were not over-hospitably treated if they ventured to intrude themselves within Sir John's gates. There were generally two or three of these worthless ones upon the look-out at those times when she was in the habit of walking abroad; and as she often took a stroll in the cool of the evening, it was likely enough she would meet with some of them now. And there lay the danger. It was pretty certain that very soon her absence from home would be discovered. She would be missed, and they would come in search of her. Then, meeting these people who had met her, they would easily obtain a clue to the road she had taken. For that matter, even if she had met any person who did not know her, they might notice her appearance and that of her companion, and thus enable their pursuers to follow upon their track. But fate befriended them. They met no one, as they pursued their way, until they had gone a considerable distance from the starting-place. It was then that Lilly first perceived a figure coming towards them, afar off. They paused to consider what they should do.

"Shall we turn back?" Lilly asked.

"No, no; anything but that."

"We must not meet them."

"If we could get out of the way until they had passed——"

"And come back into the road again when we had made a circuit?"

"But we shall lose much time in doing that."

"Yes. What if we strike off in a straight line across the fields——"

"And scramble through the hedges?"

"Yes."

"Can we?"

"We'll try."

"Come, then."

They delayed no longer; for the stranger coming rapidly towards them, was quickly shortening the distance which divided him from the spot where they were standing. Twilight, however, was fast closing around them, and as yet his figure was indistinct to their view, as, in their turn, theirs must have been to him. They hurried away across the grass as fast as their feet could carry them. When they reached the hedge which bounded the field, they happily found a part where the fence was weak, and they were able to force their way through without much difficulty. In like fashion they traversed the next, and again forced a passage through the succeeding hedge, and by this means they greatly lessened the chance of running against any one who might be able to put their pursuers upon their track. The mode of progression which they had adopted, however, was not quite so rapid as it would have been had they kept to the path—for this climbing of hedges, though easily enough effected in the first instance, became each time it was repeated fraught with increased difficulties, and, at length, became altogether impracticable. They came at last to a high hedge, wide and thick, upon the other side of which lay a broad ditch. This was a barrier to their further progress not to be overcome.

There was no chance of climbing through the hedge, and to leap the ditch was an impossibility. Nothing was left to them, then, than to follow the hedge round until they came to a stile or a gate. They had to wander round an immense distance, as it seemed to them, before they came to one; and all this twisting and turning, and the circuitous route which they had taken, had the effect which you may have supposed they would have upon inexperienced travelers. They had certainly confused and bewildered them with respect to the direction in which they were travelling. They got over into the next field, and into the next field again, and on and on, keeping this time to the stiles, as the only mode of progress they were capable of availing themselves of. At last, though, they came to a sudden halt. Mary thought that she recognised a clump of trees, and that they had passed them half an hour ago. If so, they must be returning upon their steps. But this could not be! Surely his could not be!

Mary called her companion's attention to the objects which she fancied that she recognised; and Lilly, in her turn, came to the conclusion that they had passed this way before. But then other objects presented themselves, of which they had no remembrance; and they became confused and doubtful even of that of which, a few moments before, they had been quite positive. Going on a little further, they saw a large house peeping out at them from among a clump of trees, in the upper windows of which lights twinkled brightly; and Mary, clutching her companion's arm, was rapidly closing in also. The house was one. Mary was faint and weary. She felt that her strength would not support her through much more fatigue. That soon, whatever were the consequences, she must rest. But while this hesitating and uncertain whether or not she could struggle any longer against the overwhelming weariness which prostrated her, the sound of voices and footsteps approaching caused them suddenly to draw back out of the path way, and hide themselves under the shadows of a hedge until the persons coming towards them had time to pass.

They were two men, walking very rapidly and talking to themselves.

"They've got on ever so far by this time."

"We shall catch them yet, though, if we make haste."

"They can't escape us."

"Oh, no; we are sure to come up with them."

Mary and her companion listened and trembled. They did not know the voices of the men who had passed, nor could they be at all sure that it was of them that the men were speaking, but conscience, which makes cowards of us all, caused these two shrinking and terrified women to foresee danger in the snatch of dialogue they had heard from these passing strangers, and which, after all, was likely enough to bear reference to them or their affairs, and to be held by two persons unconscious perhaps of their very existence. The fear of pursuit and discovery, however, lent strength to Mary's frame, which a few moments before was almost helpless with fatigue. They flew again wildly from the spot so fraught with terror. They flew onwards at random through the darkness, without noticing where they were going, or taking any pains to guide their steps. At length they found themselves before a gate leading into a lane, and having climbed over, they hurried on to the right, choosing that direction from no motive whatever, save the bare necessity which compelled them to choose either right or left. They had not proceeded more than fifty yards, however, in the direction chosen, when a turning in the lane suddenly brought them face to face with a little public-house—through the red blinds stretched over the lower windows of which, a ruddy light flowed out across the road. They came to a halt, and eyed the house and its surroundings suspiciously. Lilly took her hand.

"What is the matter?"

"I do not know this place."

"Not know it?"

"No; I never was here before."

"Yes; I should think you must have been, as you say that you know all the neighborhood."

"I thought that I knew every lane and every cottage for miles round, but—but I do not know this place."

"Indeed!"

"No; I have never been here before."

"But how can that be?"

"I cannot imagine."

"Do you know, I think I understand it," said Lilly, presently.

"How—what is the meaning of it?" asked the other.

"It is this. The house you saw just now was not Sir John's, and we had not retraced upon our steps."

"Where are we, then?"

"Ah, it would be impossible to say, and as we have arrived at it in such an extraordinary fashion, I was inclined to think that we had come straight."

"Oh, no, I am sure we have gone round and round. We cannot be far off the place we started from, I'm afraid."

"As you do not recognise the place, we may be. But what do you propose now?"

"I know not."

"We cannot go much further without rest."

"No, that is impossible. But would it be safe?"

"Lilly, if your conjectures should be right, we have really traveled a long way across country. I am weary to death, too. Shall we venture to seek shelter in this inn?"

"I do not think there would be much danger."

"Shall we?"

"At any rate, let us go a little nearer, and you can take a better look at the house."

"Yes, it is very dark there, standing behind the trees. Let us go forward. But still I feel positive that this is the first time I have ever been in this place."

"Come, then."

"Oh, I am so weary, I pray to heaven that we shall be obliged to go no further."

As they dragged their feet wearily towards the inn door, the rain, which had for some time previously been threatening, began to descend in large drops.

"A storm is coming on."

"Yes, it is time that we found some shelter."

And, indeed, it would appear that there was little time to spare, for while they spoke the rain began to come down faster and faster. Mary and her companion quickened their steps. Mary walked first, and anxiously scanned the exterior of the tavern.

"No," she said to Lilly; "I feel quite certain I have never been here before."

She said it with a deep sigh of relief. It was not likely that she would meet any one here who would recognise her. It was a curious little inn—quaint and old-fashioned—a very quiet, sleepy little place, which did not appear to rejoice in a great deal of custom. When they stood before the door they could hear no sign of movement within. The light on the other side of the red curtain burnt very faintly. Not the faintest whisper of human voices within broke the stillness, and as they stood there in the quiet country lane, a few yards from the house, the tick-tick of the rain drops pattering upon the leaves round the house side were the only sounds which the anxious listeners could hear. They hesitated awhile, although it was so peaceful and still. How could they tell whether there might not be some danger lying there within? What was upon the other side of the curtain? But the rain came down heavily now. They could no longer delay. They would enter the house at all risks.

"Heaven help me!" murmured Mary, as she crossed the threshold.

ETTIE HENDERSON. COMEDIENNE. For Biographical Sketch see another column.

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

To Correspondents.

ETONIAN, Springfield.—1. The eighth place of amusement opened in this city was Rickett's Circus, situated in Greenwich street, near the Battery. It was opened in 1795. 2. The American or Scudder's Museum opened in 1810, in the New York Institution, once the Alms House, situated in Chambers street. 3. The first circus performance given in this city was at what was called "The Collect," located on Broome street. A stage was built in the open air. There was no ring. 4. The Park Theatre was opened in 1820. 5. Nixon opened the Cremorne Garden, June 9th, 1862, and closed in October. Considerable money was made by the managers—Nixon and De Forrest—but owing to a disagreement of these parties, the place was closed and then went to ruin. 6. Duffy and Forrest managed the Arch, Philadelphia, in 1833; Maywood & Co., the following season. On Sept. 9th, 1844, Wm. E. Burton took the theatre.

H. W., Westminster, Md.—1. The ladies are not related. 2. Mrs. Jones is re-engaged at the New Bowery for next season. 3. Cannot say whether Miss Denvil will remain in the city or not. 4. Probably J. B. Studley. 5. The lady has had several good offers to go elsewhere, but intends remaining at the old Bowery. 6. No, sir; he does not receive any more salary, and in some instances not as much as at the Broadway theatre. 7. *Bell's Life* is not the acknowledged organ for theatrical news. The *Era* comes nearest to the CLIPPER than *Bell's Life*. 8. J. C. McCollum remains at the Holliday, Baltimore. 9. It is his natural voice. He has no bronchial affection. When Forrest is not acting McCullough plays star engagements in the small cities. He remains with Forrest next season.

P. B. K., Bloomington, Ill.—"1. A part of Section 20, Rules and Regulations adopted by the National Association of B. B. Players, held in New York, Dec. 14th, 1864, reads as follows:—'When a fair ball is struck and not caught flying, the 1st base must be vacated, as also the 2d and 3d, if they are occupied at the same time.' Suppose a fair ball is struck and caught on the first bound must the bases be vacated? 2 Suppose they do vacate them, can they return to the same bases they occupied 'subject to being put out of course?'"......1. In the case you refer to, the players must vacate their bases, as the bound catch from a fair ball does not put a player out. 2. They cannot return to their bases.

O S F., Pittsburgh.—1. See this week's CLIPPER for biography of Ettie Henderson. 2. Lavinia Warren was born Oct. 31st, 1842. 3. Harry Henkens' right name was Hincken; he died very suddenly in this city, Jan. 17th, 1853, while a member of Barnum's Museum company. 4. The mother of Mrs. Catharine Sinclair Forrest, died at Margate, Eng., Oct. 15th, 1863. 5. Benj. Webster is manager of the Adelphi Theatre where Kate Bateman has been playing, and where John Owens is performing now. 6. The public dinner given to Charles Kean in the saloon of the Drury Lane Theatre, took place March 30th, 1838. He married Ellen Tree in 1842. 7. E. A. Sothern was born April 1st, 1830. 8. Pony Moore sailed for England, Jan. 10th, 1859.

THOMPSON.—It is quite correct that Peter Crawley's Big 'Un, Bob M'Laren, or George Thompson, as he was known in this country, fought M'Mulkin in Scotland the year after he trained Tom Hyer. It was Mark Maguire who secured him to look after Hyer. Thompson first came into notice by sparring with the Tipton Slasher and knocking him down—he was afterwards matched with the Tipton and received forfeit owing to the latter being taken sick.

INQUIRER.—1. The decision of the referee in the Hollywood and Keating fight was that they should fight again a day or two afterwards, but the respective friends and backers of the men met and mutually agreed to draw the stakes, thus giving equal credit to both for science and valor. 2. See list of matches to come in our Base Ball column. 3. Morrissey's friends assert that others beside Bill Poole had a hand (or foot) in their great rough and tumble fight on Amos street dock.

A. S. M.—Boucicault copyrighted the "Colleen Bawn" in this country. When he returned to London the last time he got a friend to add a few lines to it and had it copyrighted there, but managers through the Provinces played the piece whenever they saw fit. Boucicault sued some of the managers, but the judges decided against Boucicault, saying that "no piece first copyrighted in America and played here could be again copyrighted in England." The same result no doubt awaits "Arrah Na Pogue."

H. S. D., Manchester.—Mr. J. W. Carner is at present in this city. His wife, formerly Sarah Vincent, is at present in service at a hotel at Steel Farms, Pa. She has her child aged eight years with her. Another lady known as Miss Adaire, and formerly a dancer at the Gayety Music Hall, Albany, claims to be Mrs. Carner. She is at present traveling with McLear's Novelty Troupe.

DISPUTE, N. Y.—As there was more than a quorum present, balloting for members was in order, unless the club's bye-laws provide to the contrary, and the member ought not to be objected to by those not present. It was their business to have been present at the meeting, and there and then interpose objections, if they had any.

MARKET.—"Myself and friend are playing bagatelle. He sets his ball so as to make the 21 hole. I make a bet with him of $5 that he does not make the 21 hole, which he accepts, and then takes the ball in his hand and places it in the 21 hole. Does he win?".... No. He must make the shot in a proper manner with the cue or mace, or he loses.

F. T. M., Franklin.—1. Flora Temple is not dead. 2. Nineteen years old. 3. One mile in 2:19¾ at Kalamazoo, Mich. 4. She was to have trotted on Long Island this summer, but as the managers made out to draw big crowds by using her name without any intention of showing the Little Bay Mare, the public have been and no doubt will continue to be humbugged by them.

C. K. S., Camden.—We regret that our limited space and the plethora of news in our ball columns will not admit of our acceding to your request. Furthermore, were we to comply the [illegible] of the score. 2. George Wright, son of the veteran Sam, has the reputation of being the best general cricketer in this country. He is a first-class batsman, fieldsman and bowler.

TERPSICHOREAN.—1. Wiseas, who advertises in the CLIPPER, can furnish you with the songs. 2. The salary is from $8 to $20 a week. 3. Dick Sands and Tim Hayes never danced for the championship, although there was considerable talk about it. Now, both claim to be champions.

I. M. C, Nashville, Tenn.—1. In such a case the cards should be bunched. 2. The Red Jacket is said to have made the passage from New York to Liverpool in thirteen days, one hour and twenty-five minutes, which, we believe, is the fastest passage that way on record by sailing vessel.

YOUNG STAR, N. Y.—1. We never like to advise in such matters. It depends so much on the parties themselves, that we prefer to leave it to their own judgment. 2. The establishment you inquire about is as good as any in this city of like character, we believe.

W. H. H., New York.—By inadvertence your question was incorrectly answered last week. Gen. Butler and Lady Emma trotted on the Fashion Course, L. I., June 18th. They have not trotted this season over the Union Course.

PETER KINNIPIN.—1. Jem Mace has fought at 150 lbs., but will be much heavier in his next match. 2. The Atlantic nine was defeated by the Eckfords in 1861, and by the Gothams last winter. 3. There are fourteen pounds to the stone.

C. H. A., Brooklyn.—1. Mrs. F. B. Conway made her *debut* in Baltimore, Md., in 1849. 2 No. 3 She has been on the stage for some time. She was formerly in the ballet at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore.

ANDREW W. T., Alton, O.—If the Jack was turned up as trump card by the dealer, he being six points, he was out. If, however, the Jack was only made in play, then he who was five and held high, low, won the game.

J. HARVEY, Taunton, Mass.—If you send the letters for the different parties to this office we will advertise them. It would be impossible for us to locate all the parties you mention, as they are scattered over the country with different companies.

J. H. M.—Barnum has taken the old Chinese buildings lately occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie, and will play his company there until his new Museum is built. He will remain with his company at the Winter Garden only for a few weeks.

J. F., Baltimore.—1. We cannot say at what time he will make his *rentree*. 2. James E Murdoch resumes the sock and buskin next season.

BURTON, Brooklyn.—Base ball and cricket matches are played almost daily at Bedford, L. I., which can be reached in about an hour by the cars from Fulton Ferry on your side of the river.

LIGHTNING ROD, Columbus, O.—We are not very well posted in such matters; but as yours appears to be something superior, you might do well with it in this section.

J. H. K., Yonkers.—If we understand your question aright, each of the three were beaten, consequently they should each pay an equal amount.

JOHN AND JAMES HAMILL, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mr. Hurley, of Boston, has left $230 at our office for you to send for. Where shall we send it?

F. G., Hudson, N. Y.—We know of no other parties than those to whom you refer. Write them again, perhaps your letter miscarried.

H. M., Chattanooga.—Send to Wilmer & Rogers, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, N. Y., for *Bell's Life*. A single copy can be had for 25 cents.

WM. BERRY, Quebec.—The bet is drawn. To have made it "play or pay," those words must have been used when the bet was made.

BOSTON.—B, in betting that the dog weighed 10 lbs. wins if he exceeds that weight. If he had weighed under 10lbs., B would have lost.

JIM C.—Johnny Willis' present address is Frankford, Philadelphia, but letters addressed in our care for him will be the safest way for him to get them.

CONSTANT READER.—It was supposed that Colt was hung for the murder of Adams.

F. L. C., Washington, D. C.—1. One mile in 4 minutes 20¾ seconds by Mills in England. 2. Two miles, 9 minutes 46 secs.

M. JOHN DENIER.—The advertisement will cost you $5 each insertion.

FRENCHY.—Never heard of any such person as "Louis Le Roy, the prize fighter."

MOSE, Troy.—Your letters should be posted so as to reach us on Saturday evening.

W. H. B., Paterson, N. J.—1. The Atlantics and Eckfords. 2. Frank Converse has that reputation.

JOHNNY W., Philadelphia.—Jim Coburn's address is 113 Grand street, New York.

HENRY MENTE, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Address Messrs. Wilmer & Rogers, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, New York.

FORT SNELLING.—*Cribbage.*—A nine and four trays, at cribbage, count 24.

A. C. E., Philadelphia.—We know of no one who is teaching the art at present.

BONES, Claremont, N. H.—Hall & Sons, music publishers, No. 543 Broadway, can furnish you with the articles.

JOHNNY MACKEY.—We have a letter for you.

A. B., New York.—Birmingham is in Warwickshire.

W. H. W., Pittston.—A mile in 1:40¾ by Saunterer, in England.

HERCULES, Albany.—Sam Pond has not been agent for Dupres & Green's Minstrels the past four years. J. D. Newcomb, now running a gift show, was agent at the beginning of 1863, and A. S. Prentiss, lately deceased, the latter part of that year, also a portion of 1863; Sam Pond joined the show as general agent early in 1865.

"TO ELLA."—Your pretty lines are very pleasing, and give great delight in their perusal; we shall be most happy to hear from you again at your earliest convenience, and to see you when the season's over, and you return from your expedition. "Ever of thee."

E. R.—1. There will be many changes at Mrs. Wood's next season. 2. She made her *debut* at the Old Bowery in this city. 3. Mary Shaw played at Wallack's old theatre several years ago. 4. Walter Lennox was engaged with Laura Keene the last season of her management on Broadway.

SAW DUST, Cincinnati.—Levi J. North was in Chicago, last week, having left the De Haven Circus. Mr. North played before Louis Phillippe at Neuilly, and before the Lords and Commons of England, during Queen Victoria's inauguration.

CITY READER.—Dan Rice is as much alive as you are. The report of his death was false, and we said so at the time. It was only a trick frequently resorted to by showmen. This is about the tenth time he has been reported dead within the past three years.

OLD PATRON, Oswego.—The 19th rule of the game plainly reads that "the turn commences with the player who stands on the list next to the one who lost the third hand.

TURNUP, Philadelphia.—Our remark had reference to assisting a lone hand, not playing the two hands as partners.

A. J., Chicago.—We believe the company has laid up for the summer.

M. P., Cumberland, Md.—The player holding only four cards, it is a "foul hand," and his opponent wins.

H. J., Boston.—B. A. and T. D. each left $100 for H. R. last week. Haven't heard from S. G. yet. Will write when we do hear.

SAM. G.—Have sent you two letters, one from H. R. Now is the time for "them $300."

RICHARD C.—No horse ever trotted 23 miles inside the hour.

A. M. Q.—Gen. Scott is full Lieut. Gen. and draws full pay.

DAVE CROCKET.—See answer to "City Reader."

JOE, Oil City.—Pocahontas' pacing time was 2:17½.

PARDONS.

President Johnson is doing a lively trade since he started in the pardoning business, and from what we can understand he will soon have his hands full. A number of residents of Sing Sing, Auburn, Blackwell's Island, and other popular resorts, jealous of the favors extended to their confreres in the South, are about making application to President Johnson for pardon. Bill Butts, long an inmate of the Tombs, is about claiming executive clemency; he says he isn't exactly guilty of treason, but he is guilty of the next thing to it, and that is manslaughter, and he sees no reason why he should not be included in the President's amnesty; he is willing to take not only the oath of allegiance, but any other oath that may be required of him. Cockey Jones went into Sing Sing when the war broke out, and he has remained there ever since, a quiet and loyal citizen—he chucked a man overboard for fun to see if he could swim, and because the man couldn't swim, and became drowned, he was sent up. He now applies for pardon. Butch Norris—a loyal subject and keeper of a rebel prison in the North, was sentenced to twenty years in Auburn because he omitted one day giving a rebel prisoner his usual ration of roast beef and lobster salad—this omission brought on a spell of sickness which only a removal of the prisoner to Saratoga Springs prevented from terminating fatally. This depraved Butch Norris—very properly is he called Butch—now has the effrontery to ask President Johnson for pardon. We protest against it. We are willing to accord full pardon to the gentlemanly controllers and keepers of Andersonville and other Southern prisons, because their offences of starving Union soldiers are trivial compared with this ruffian's crime. Let the Butcher remain where he is, and thus relieve our loyal citizens of his vile presence. Jimmy Baldknot was unfortunate enough to knock a man down in Broadway, and for kindly taking care of the man's effects he was tried and convicted, and is now deprived of his liberty in Sing Sing. Jimmy protests that he should have been tried by military commission, as the act was committed in time of war, by which he could have shown his loyalty and his innocence at the same time. Jimmy's point is not well taken; had he *first* made war upon the man, and thereby conceded to him "belligerent rights," Jimmy's *status* would have come under neutral rules, and though he might have been convicted by a court martial, his chances for a pardon would have been better than they are now; unless he can swear he is worth twenty thousand dollars, legal tender, Jimmy Baldknot will not be pardoned. Whither are we drifting? If every criminal is to be pardoned, what is the use of courts and prisons? "With malice towards none, with charity for all," we ask the President's pardon for thus taking up his time and patience in the perusal of these pardonable remarks.

UNFORTUNATE MISS HARRIS.

WE have heretofore said nothing concerning the case of Miss [illegible] committed during a moment of impulsive insanity. We have no sympathy for a man who betrays and deceives a confiding girl, neither can we join in that sympathy which has been so strongly manifested for Miss Harris. Suppose we reverse this case—suppose Miss Harris had jilted Burroughs, and Burroughs in a moment of passion had killed the girl. Does any one for a single moment imagine that the man would have been acquitted? We do not. If convicted, and not sentenced to be hanged, he would certainly have been sentenced to a long imprisonment. Mind, we are not attempting a defence of Burrough's offence; he wronged the girl, most certainly, but does this give her the right to commit murder? Does not the acquittal of Miss Harris on a made-up plea of insanity afford a dangerous precedent? Many a girl, imagining a man to be in love with her, and afterwards discovering that he is in love with some one else, may feel herself justified in following the example of Miss Harris, and shooting her presumed lover in revenge. Another phase of this case is worth looking at. We find that the public prosecutor—whose position at no time is a bed of roses—was sneered and laughed at by the audience during his summing up of the evidence, and this, mind you, for doing nothing more than what he is sworn to do, his duty to society, its morals, and its laws. It will be no easy matter to induce honest men to fill such responsible positions if they are to be insulted and ridiculed by a rabble, because they do not coincide with the sympathies of the latter. If justice in the case of Miss Harris had been consulted, the prisoner would have been convicted, in which case a pardon would no doubt have been at once secured for her. There was no question of her guilt, no doubt that the deed had been fully premeditated. We are glad that the woman has escaped, but we should have preferred to know that that escape had been accomplished through other means than the influence of a sympathising crowd, and a violation of the criminal statutes.

FIENDISH.

We are accustomed to almost every sort of atrocity now-a-days, for crime was never more prevalent than it is at present, but we were not prepared for such fiendish acts as have been committed within the past few weeks, having their origin in the quarrels between two factions of street cleaners. Until recently, the cost for cleaning our streets reached nearly a million and a quarter of dollars annually—nice pickings and scrapings for somebody. On the 1st of this month a new contract went into operation, and new contractors took charge, they agreeing to do the work for about half a million of dollars. The old sweepers don't care to give up such a nice contract, and have been annoying the new sweepers in various ways; they struck on the new contractors, dictating to the latter what wages they should receive; but the contractors refused to submit to their terms, and engaged men who were willing to work for what the contractors thought a fair remuneration. This exasperated the strikers, and has been the cause of certain deeds which none but the most fiendish and devilish spirits could suggest. The following advertisements, which we find in the daily papers, tell a damnable tale against certain parties opposed to the new contractors. Every good citizen should aid in the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of such devilish atrocities:

"OUTRAGE BY THE STRIKERS.—$500 reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who entered the stable of George Hopp, 438 East Twelfth street, and cut his horse's throat, for no other reason than his working for the street-cleaning contractors, for the subsistence of a poor, helpless family of seven children. Further comment we leave to the public. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP,

"Street Cleaning Contractors, No. 3 Tryon Row."

"$200 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who perpetrated the fiendish outrage, on the night of July 18th inst., of breaking into the stable of M. Madden, in the First Ward, and cutting off the leg of his horse. Apply to BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

"Contractors for Street Cleaning, No 3 Tryon Row.

IT IS SAID they punish people queerly in China. For robbing a pedlar, a person was lately put into a mortar (cannon) and fired against a stone wall. If such is the punishment in China for robbing a pedlar, what would they do with brutes guilty of such offences as are charged above?

A WARRIOR'S CABIN.—The log cabin used as the head quarters of Gen. Grant while laying out his plans for moving on the enemy's works around Richmond, has reached Philadelphia, and will probably be placed in some prominent spot in that city, *provided* councils do not, as usual, have a fight about it.

WRASTLIN' WITH WILD BEASTS.

No more affecting exhibition of brutal ferocity can be conceived than that which was witnessed by the reliable wild beast reporter of the *Tribune* during the burning of Barnum's Museum. Next to that fearful series of battles royal, may be classed, probably, the assaults upon the Tiger at Saratoga. This animal is now the rage at that fashionable resort, and "fighting the tiger" is one of the most fascinating, though dangerous sports indulged in by Saratogians. Those who go into the den to wrastle with the beast, get clawed in such a barbarous manner as to render them useless for similar future exertions. Pharaoh and his host were beset with no great dangers in the Red Sea than those which attend Faro and its hosts at Saratoga. Men of wealth put down ten and twenty thousand dollars on the turn of a card, and—it stays there; their suppers, however, cost them nothing. Fashionable ladies, too, we hear, have their banks, where they enjoy a quiet hour's play, at the expense of indulgent husbands and fathers. Its a strange place, this Saratoga, with its mixed company of card gamblers and stock gamblers, its stock brokers and bounty brokers, it's thieves and "misplaced confidence" men, its professionally "frail sisters," and its unprofessionally frail wives, the *elite* and the scum of society—a truly strange and mixed assemblage, all doing duty together at the same dinner table, and all sleeping under the same roof—the vices and virtues of all alike hidden under a fashionable exterior of broad cloth, silks, laces, etc. The tiger is truly raging at Saratoga, and may be found and fought in divers places. At no watering place in the country can there be found such a depraved class of "pleasure seekers" as at Saratoga Springs. The burglar who has served out his five years at Sing Sing, and the Judge who sent him there, sip their wine opposite each other in the dining room, and you cannot tell 'tother from which. Congress waters "can all their sorrows heal, wash all their sins away." If you would see all sorts of society, go to Saratoga.

DOGS.—Unmuzzled dogs are at a premium since the dog law went into operation. In all the big cities the war is being carried on against the canines, and woe betide ye curly poodle, ye sleek black and tan, or ye surly bull whose frontispiece is not iron clad—Jeff Davis is not more certain of punishment than ye canine violator of "the statutes." Some evil-minded persons have circulated a report that the captured quadrupeds, after having paid the penalty of their crimes with their lives, are sold to proprietors of Free Lunches, by whom they are served up in hash, kidney stew, and other savory dishes now so popular with the connoisseurs of the lunch brigade. Whether this is so or not, we have no positive knowledge, but it is a well-ascertained fact that dog and cat meat can be so disguised with the aid of onions, garlic, and various condiments, that "the tastes of the most fastidious" cannot be offended thereby. We have heard of a professional free luncher who says that the most delicate dish he has ever yet tasted on the route, was made from the fat carcase of a deceased grimalkin, but so cleverly disguised as to convey the idea that it was a fricaseed spring chicken. Free lunch patrons run great risks during the dog days.

BANDS.—There is to be a grand parade of firemen and fire apparatus in Philadelphia in October, for which the most extensive preparations are now being made. The bands of that city, looking upon the affair as a harvest for them, have combined on a scale of prices which rather discouraged the firemen, and for a time there was quite a rupture between them and the musicians, but as the latter stand firm, the firemen will have to knock under. Many companies, however, have already engaged bands in this city, in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and in several rural towns where "country bands" flourish. Some of our bands have been secured for the occasion at an expense of between one and two thousand dollars each, every fire company in the Philadelphia department being anxious to make a good appearance, and have music in front of them. Even "monkey bands" will command the most extravagant prices, and everything in the shape of wind instruments will be out except the street organs and John Mitchel. The Philadelphia Firemen's Parade in October will be an extraordinary display.

THE "UNRELIABLE" AGAIN.—Our unreliable mercurial neighbor is having another spell of self laudation, on account of the assessor's return of taxes received on the circulation of the various papers published in this city, and which, by our neighbor's showing, places the unreliable's receipts ahead of some of the other papers. What our neighbor has returned as the receipts of *one* paper should be properly distributed among the *three* published at his office, which includes a story paper—a weak imitation of the *Ledger;* a country paper, a sort of medley concern; and a Sunday city paper, of the sensation stamp. Our neighbor's returns are given as the receipts of the *Sunday paper alone*; if this is correct, the [illegible] story paper and the country paper can have no circulation [illegible] people do turn and twist things to humbug the public, and to obtain for themselves a standing not founded on fact. If "figures is facts," where are the figures for the "story paper" and the "country paper?"

SAD AFFAIR.—In another column may be found the particulars of an unfortunate encounter which took place at Poughkeepsie, growing out of the recent boat race, and which resulted in the death of a man named DeMott. That Stevens intended to kill DeMott, no one entertains the slightest idea; he was taunted, and repeatedly charged with selling the race, until he lost command of his temper, and struck the man with his fist, the blow terminating fatally. It is an unfortunate affair, and no one regrets it more than Stevens.

PIC-NIC.—Company G, 95th Regiment of N. Y. S. National Guard, hold their first annual pic-nic at Landmann's Hamil on Park on 69th street, on August 1st. We wish them a merry time, and thank them for an invitation to be there.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard, Restauration, Lagerbeer Saloon,
No 149 GOLD STREET, cor. High, Brooklyn
The best imported Rhine and French Wines; genuine English Porter and Ale; imported Salvador Beer and Ale; Oysters, Sardines, Caviar, Swiss and Limburgh Cheese, Ham, Sausage, Pickled Eels, choice Fish, Beefsteaks, &c.; Coffee, Tea, Cakes of all kinds, are offered, as being of the best quality, to an appreciating public, by GREIS, proprietor. The best of DINNERS to order. 4-3m*

Hand Book of Billiards, by Michael Phelan and C. BERGER, containing a complete treatise on the Game of Billiards, with a description of all the different shots how to bring the balls together, &c, to which is added the Rules of the American, or Four Ball Game, the English Game, and the French, or Three Ball Game; also, containing Rules for all the different games of Pool, Hints to Young Players, Bagatelle Games, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings. Price 25 cents. Send orders to Box 3410, P. O., New York. 8-3m*

THE CANADIAN BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

In our last week's CLIPPER we gave a summary of the first, second, and third days' playing at the tournament for the championship of all Canada then being held in Montreal. We now give a *resume* of the subsequent proceedings.

FOURTH DAY.

The first game on the fourth day, and ninth game of the tournament, was between James Rooney and Cyrille Dion, both of Montreal. Dion won by 184 points in 500 up. His average was 7-1 and highest run 44. The tenth game was between William Jakes, of Cobourg and Samuel May, of Toronto; the former winning by 21 points. His average was 6-70, and highest run 51. In the evening James Rooney beat Henry McVittee by 37 points, and Samuel May, of Toronto, defeated Amide Guillet by 206 points.

FIFTH DAY.

The thirteenth game was won by Cyrille Dion beating Henry McVittee by 310 points, and the fourteenth by S. May defeating Jas. Rooney by 175 points. In the evening the last and deciding match was played between Cyrille Dion, of Montreal, and Wm. Jakes, of Cobourg, and when game was called, the scores were: Dion, 500; Jakes, 136; the former thus winning by 364 points. The winner's average was 20, and highest run 138. The championship and golden cue becomes consequently the property of Cyrille Dion, to be marked against all comers in accordance with the conditions governing their possession. The silver cup, the second prize, was awarded Mr. Jakes. We give a synopsis of the games played:

GRAND SCORE.

Players.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Games.	Won.	Lost.
C Dion	5	5	0	A. Guillet	5	2	3
W. Jakes	5	4	1	Jas. Rooney	5	1	4
S. May	5	3	2	H. McVittee	5	0	5

THE DION AND FOSTER MATCH.—The match for one thousand a-side, in gold, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and Melvin Foster, of Washington, 1,500 points up, caroms, on a Phelan and Collender table, was played on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at Montreal. The former won by 396 points, the scores being: Dion, 1,500; Foster, 1,104. The winner's average was 21-43, and highest run 151. Subsequently Cyrille Dion, who had just won the billiard championship of all Canada, played a match with R. E. Wilmarth, the Massachusetts champion, for $500. 1,500 points up. Dion won by 122 points; his average was 12-85, and highest run 109 points.

BILLIARDS AT RICHMOND, VA.—A large and interested crowd attended the Alhambra billiard-rooms, on the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, on Saturday the 15th inst., to witness the great billiard-match which was advertised to come off between Mr. John Henry, a private in the Twentieth New York Infantry, and Mr. Natili, the champion billiard-player of New Orleans. At half-past 8 o'clock the game commenced for a wager of $100 a side, 1000 points to be made out. From the start, Mr. Henry evinced vastly superior skill over his competitor, and, as a consequence, but little or no side-bets were entered. At 11 o'clock the game was brought to a close, Mr. Henry being announced as the victor, he having made his complement of points, leading Mr. Natili 224. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout the evening's entertainment, and, at its conclusion, sparkling champagne and other exhilarating beverages were freely indulged in.

AQUATICS.

THE GREAT FOUR OARED BOAT RACE BETWEEN THE *NEW YORK AND POUGHKEEPSIE CREWS,* FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS. THE NEW YORK OARSMEN VICTORIOUS.

TIME, 37 MINUTES 10 SECONDS.

The Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, 18th inst., was the scene of the most exciting aquatic contest that ever took place on American waters. On that day, the great match between the two crack four-oared crews of New York and Poughkeepsie, for three thousand dollars a side and the Championship of the United States, was decided. A strong spirit of rivalry has for years existed between those two crews, the New Yorkers being generally known as the "George J. Brown" crew, and the Poughkeepsie oarsmen as the "Stranger" crew. Although they have rowed against each other in regattas, they have never been matched together before, and the present contest was consequently regarded with peculiar interest in aquatic circles. The Poughkeepsie crew at different times had defeated the New York crew in the regattas at Boston, Troy, and Poughkeepsie, and had been beaten by them at the Empire City Regatta on the Harlem River in 1860. The New York crew at that time were all very young men, whose frames were not matured, or their muscular powers arrived at their full perfection of development, while on the contrary, their opponents were strong, powerful men in the pride of youth and vigor. Efforts were made last year to bring about a match between them, but from some cause or other, they were unsuccessful. This summer they were renewed with more effect, for on the 14th June articles were entered into and signed by the representatives of the two crews.

Immediately on the announcement of the match being made, speculation on the result commenced; the Poughkeepsie crew being the favorites at $100 to $80 on them, at which odds a very large amount of money was invested. On the Fourth of July the two crews came out in public; the New Yorkers taking part in the Boston regatta, and the Poughkeepsie men in that held on the Hudson River at Newburgh. The former, rowing their new boat, the "Samuel Collyer," won the four-oared race, beating the "George B. McClellan," manned by a crew composed of Boston-ian and St John, N.B, oarsmen. The latter, in their old boat, the "Gersh Banker," were defeated by the "John R. Lindsley," rowed by the four brothers, Joshua Gilbert, Henry, and Charles Ward. Those widely different results had the effect of completely changing the betting, and there was so strong a desire to "get on" the New York crew, even by many who had always hitherto backed their opponents in all their races, that they speedily became the favorites at the same odds as had been previously laid on the Poughkeepsie crew. The former went into regular training at the Red House, in Second avenue, taking their work in the reaches of the Harlem river, and deriving the benefit of the practical knowledge of their experienced host, Mark Maguire, in getting into fit physical condition for their approaching arduous contest. The Poughkeepsie crew trained at home, and for a month previous had been carefully preparing for the race. The system adopted is nearly the same in all cases, and is somewhat after this fashion. All excesses in eating and drinking are strictly avoided, and indulgences in liquors and tobacco prohibited altogether. Retiring to rest about nine o'clock, p.m., they rise between four and five o'clock, a.m., and walk for some two hours before returning to breakfast. They each take a raw egg, and then have their morning meal, consisting of broiled steak (rare), stale wheaten bread or toast, and coffee or tea, as may be preferred. After breakfast, the dumb bells or Indian clubs are brought into exercise, and then a row over five or six miles taken. Dinner consists of broiled steak, or chops, without any fat, with little or no seasoning, stale bread and spring water, no vegetables being allowed. The clubs and dumb bells after a short interval of rest after dinner, are again brought into requisition, and after a gentle walk, a row on the river follows. Supper consists of the same plain diet as the other meals, with the accompaniment of weak tea. Frequent ablution to cleanse the skin, and repeated rubbing down with coarse towels are indispensible. A persistence in this course develops and strengthens the muscles, improves the wind, gets rid of the superfluous flesh, and prepares the system for continued violent exertion. The "Chancy Vibbard" was crowded by New York sports, among whom we noticed that old patron of aquatics, T. C. Burns, Alec Mason, Ackerman, H. Genet, Col. Curry, Lovell, Nayfew, Banker, Vanderlip, Ramsey, McCarran, Coburn, Tayloy, and Murphy.

Among this assemblage of old friends and companions the time passed pleasantly, enlivened by the jokes, repartees and frequent smiling of the hospitable hosts of the Adriatic, Nautilus Branch and other well known Boniface's of the Empire City. At Newburgh a large addition of aquatic sports, who had been spending the previous evening at Cornwall with the ex-Champion, was made to the passenger list, and some spirited betting ensued. The New Yorkers still retained the favoritism, and offers to bet $100 to $80 or $500 to $400 were numerous, and taken to a large amount. Arriving at Poughkeepsie, we found a large and constantly increasing number of spectators assembled but it was evident that the excitement was inferior to that attendant on the matches between Hamill and Josh Ward, for the crowd was by no means so large as on those occasions. The Kaal Rock was covered with occupants, strangers and residents of the city, who, defying the sun's burning rays, resolutely took up their positions on the green turf, and patiently awaited the appointed hour of starting. This, according to the articles of agreement, was to be between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., and as the time passed on without any appearance of the two rival boats, a feeling of impatience became prevalent throughout the vast crowd assembled. The judges and referee had been chosen the evening previous, Messrs. P. H. Pickett and C B. Elliott being chosen as the judges for the New York boat, and Messrs. Isaac H. Wood and William Denning for the Poughkeepsie crew; Mr. Charles Gausman was selected as referee.

A little after three o'clock the New York boat left its head-quarters at Lefever's dock, Pultz's Landing, on the opposite side of the river, where the crew had been located since their arrival, and pulled leisurely across the broad bosom of the Hudson to the judges' stake boat, the sloop Eveline, to which they fastened their boat, and quietly awaited the appearance of their rivals. Nearly two hours passed before the Poughkeepsie boat made its [illegible] quarters, being wagered on the New York crew. The pickpockets, always a numerous element in such assemblages, were busy plying their vocation, but we did not hear of their success being commensurate with their exertions. The time and scene were enlivened by an interesting conflict between a quartet of the Poughkeepsie police, and which seemed to constitute the entire force of the town, and a body of the roughs. The former had endeavored to arrest and carry off a chevalier d'industrie, who was improving the vacant hour by an attempt at conveyancing, when a rush was made in their direction, and in less time than it takes to write or even read it, the functionaries of the law were clubbed, knocked down, and their prisoner rescued from their hands. Rowdyism was temporarily triumphant, for the discomfited police made no further effort to interfere with the professional pursuits of these parties whose knowledge of the distinction between *meum* and *teum* was so limited in extent. During this time the river, which was at ebb tide, was somewhat rough, owing to a gentle south-west breeze prevailing. The Poughkeepsie crew kept postponing the race as long as they could, in hopes that the water would become smoother, but at last they launched their boat from Doughty & Wilkinson's dock, and rowed over to the judges' stake boat to join their waiting rivals. Their appearance was greeted with loud cheers, for the crowd was gradually coming to the conclusion that there would be no race that day, and speculation, which had almost entirely subsided, received a fresh impetus. The heaviest backers of the New York boys were Alderman O'Brien, H. Genet and George J. Brown (who had hitherto always been the principal supporter of the crew and after whom their old boat, the "George J. Brown," in which they had won such renown, was named), who accommodated all comers with the odds of $100 to $220, to such an extent that the pockets of the landlord of the Dock Hotel, who acted as stakeholder, were plethoric with greenbacks of a heavy denomination. A rumor prevailed among the leading sports present that Stevens intended to sell the race, and as as he was the stroke oar of the Poughkeepsie crew, there was a heavy responsibility dependent on his honesty and good faith. Although we believe in common with the majority of those who know Stevens, that there was not the slightest ground for this false and injurious report, yet it had the effect of causing many who had backed the Poughkeepsie crew to turn round and hedge their money, betting $100 to $60 on New York, rather than lose a chance of "getting out." The rumor however, unfortunately led to a fatal result, the particulars of which will be found detailed elsewhere.

The New York crew rowed in their new boat, the "Samuel Collyer," just completed for them by Charles B. Elliott, the well known boat builder of Greenpoint, and is a model of symmetry, beauty, and workmanship. Her length is 46 feet, and width 20 inches; she is built of the finest Spanish cedar, and fore and aft is covered with silk oil skin. The Poughkeepsie boat the "Floyd T. Fields" was a new one built for them by George W. Shaw, of Newburgh; her length is 45 feet, breadth amidships 2 feet 2 inches, and is built of the very best selected Spanish cedar, her timbers being of white oak, thoroughly fastened with copper nails, and well braced with brass seat knees. Her rudder is simple, easily managed, and works admirably. The combings are of pine, and although her materials are so light, she is as stiff and staunch as if built of heavier materials. Both crews were in white flannel shirts and drawers, and the only distinguishing mark was that one had white handkerchiefs tied across their fore heads, while the other had their heads entirely covered by similar colored articles.

Both boats being in line, the Collyer on the outside, or nearest the middle of the river, at precisely 11 minutes 10 seconds to 5 o'clock the word was given, the oars of both boats flashed in the water, but the signal gun was not fired until fully ten seconds had passed. The start, indeed, was miserably mismanaged, and gave great dissatisfaction. The New York crew were quickest in starting, and had gained about a length before they reached the Exchange dock; the Poughkeepsie crew now put on a spurt, and quickly got on even terms with their opponents, amid the tumultuous cheering of their backers. But their triumph was short-lived, for the New York boat shot away from them with the greatest apparent ease, and crossing their bow, took the eastern shore of the river, thus depriving the Poughkeepsie boat of its own water. Not finding the current to suit, the Collyer crew again crossed in front of their opponents, but far enough ahead to prevent any chance of a collision, although Josh Ward, who was in the six oared boat which accompanied the Poughkeepsie crew over the course, shouted out to the latter to "row right into them," and thus win the race by a foul. "It's no use, Josh," replied Dennis Leary, the stroke oar of the Collyer, "they can't row fast enough to do it." Gradually but surely the New Yorkers kept widening the space between the two boats, but nearing the lower stake boat, they "let up" a little, and allowing their rivals to approach closer, they turned the stake boat a length ahead. Renewing their efforts and rowing vigorously on their homeward journey, they rapidly gained a lead of six or eight lengths, setting at defiance the efforts of their opponents to deprive them of the lead. As the two boats came fairly into sight, the cheering from the multitudes who lined the side of the river was tremendous, and the excitement intense, increased by the difficulty of distinguishing, from the similarity of their colors, which boat it was that had such a commanding lead. As they passed Vassar's brewery, however, it became evident that New York was leading, with the Poughkeepsie boat five or six lengths behind; the former rowing at their ease, with a stroke as vigorous as when they started, while the latter were evidently tiring at every stroke. Gamely, however, they struggled to the last, and after a well rowed and closely contested race, were beaten by two lengths. The victory of the New York boat was hailed by round after round of deafening cheers. The time of the race was 37 minutes 10 seconds; the rough state of water, and the wind being very unfavorable for fast time. Those who had calculated on it being a fast rowed race, as low as 31 minutes being marked in very many instances, were sadly disappointed on the official announcement of the time.

The Poughkeepsie crew rowed to the stakeboat, and put in a claim of "foul;" which, however, on investigation later in the evening, the judges would not entertain, as the New York boat had never touched the other in any part of the race, and awarded the race and money to the "Samuel Collyer." The Poughkeepsie backers of the losing boat bore their defeat with very bad humor, showing plainly that they cannot lose with grace. One of them, named Charles Diamond, who had bet all the money he had with him on the Poughkeepsie boat when in New York a few days previously, and had staked his money in the hands of Mr. Thomas C. Burns, the host of the Nautilus Branch in Barclay street, who generously offered to advance him, although he was almost a stranger, as much money as be wanted, if he desired to bet any more, has actually had the meanness and audacity to sue Mr. Burns as the stakeholder, for $670, which he had handed over to the winners. We learn also that the stakeholder has been served with a notice that a suit for the recovery of the stakemoney ($3000) has been commenced against him in the Poughkeepsie court.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT RODMAN DOBBS' HOTEL.

BILL STEVENS, (STROKE OAR) OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE CREW, CAUSES THE DEATH OF THOMAS DEMOTT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN AND ABOUT POUGHKEEPSIE, STEVENS IN JAIL. *VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.*

OPINIONS OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE PRESS ON THE LATE MATCH, ETC.

AT about 10 o'clock on the same evening of the great boat race between the New York and Poughkeepsie crews, July 18th, a sad affray occurred in the city of Poughkeepsie, which resulted in the death of Thomas DeMott, formerly a private in Co. H, 150th Reg., N. Y. S. V., and a resident of Lewisburgh, Ulster county, opposite Poughkeepsie. From the testimony taken we select that of Ezekiel Beneway, another of the Floyd T. Field's crew, who was present, an eye witness to the whole affray:—

Ezekiel Beneway sworn and testified: I live in the city of Poughkeepsie; I know the prisoner, I also knew deceased; I witnessed the affair last night at Dobbs' saloon, between nine and ten o'clock; I was leaning against the east post of the door inside of the bar room; DeMott came along and said to me, "Zeke, has the race to-day been square?" I told him it had; he said, "Did you not sell it?" I told him no; he then said, "Did you do your best?" I answered him that I pulled my best; I told him I had sold no race; he said he believed me, and asked me if there were not others in the boat that had. Stevens, who had overheard the conversation, said to him, "What is that you say? Do you accuse me of selling the race, you son of a b——h?" Stevens at this time was slightly under the influence of liquor. I heard no reply from DeMott; I heard nothing after this excepting a stammering speech from DeMott; Stevens then struck him; I saw Stevens strike deceased once; I don't know whether he fell or not; the blow hit him on the nose and mouth; I did not think the blow a very severe one; Stevens then followed the deceased up; I did not move from the door; a crowd rushed out of the bar room; I think I next saw deceased when they were bringing him into the saloon; I did not see deceased from the time Stevens struck him until he was brought into the saloon; I did not see any one else strike or push deceased; there were from fifteen to eighteen persons in the bar room at the time of the occurrence; the deceased was somewhat intoxicated.

The inquest was held at the City Hall on the morning of the 19th inst., when the above and other testimony was elicited by Coroner Haight. Dr. Cooper, upon examination, found that DeMott's neck had been broken. The verdict was "That deceased came to his death by the blow or blows given him by one William H. Stevens, or by a fall given in consequence of a blow or blows given by said Stevens." The unfortunate death of DeMott, who was favorably known in Poughkeepsie, continued to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Stevens, who gave himself up on the night of the affray, it is said, has evinced the utmost grief in the matter. The body of the deceased was to have been buried on the 20th.

In commenting upon this tragedy, the Poughkeepsie *Press* remarks:—"The boat race at this city has been numbered among things passed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that we may never have a re-currence of like scenes again. A fair and manly contest for rivalry of skill and muscle may be conducive to rational sport, and is unexceptionable in itself. But a race on land or water, which resolves itself simply into a mammoth gambling scheme of the most desperate character, luring a large representation of the most brutal and desperate element in the population of a great city, who visit such places with the evident intent to trample on law and order which conflict with the gratification of their debased propensities, is an event which should be avoided as a pestilence. We have nothing to say of any claims of unfairness or trickery between contestants. Somebody must lose on such a struggle, and a defeated party is apt to seek reasons for the day going against them, other than the inevitable result of superior skill or legitimate advantages. But it must be evident to the most careless observer, that with such a class as was congregrated here at the race, bent upon accomplishing their ends and saving their wagers, there could be nothing in the rivalry of muscle or skill of training that could redeem the occasion from the debasement of its associations. Under such circumstances we trust our city may never again be selected for a Championship contest, which shall involve pecuniary stakes sufficient to attract the brigands of the great metropolis. *We cast no imputation upon the victors in the race. We have no knowledge of anything on their part but what was fair and manly, and they have gained additional laurels in the field of their renown.*"

The same paper, while "casting no imputations upon the victors in the race," etc., indulges in a wholesale charge of unfairness on the part of the New Yorkers. It goes on to say that "The start was unfair to begin with; after the boats had got in line, and before the pistol was fired, which was to be the signal for starting, the Collyer crew pulled two or three vigorous strokes gaining about a boat's length ahead of their opponents, and a cry of unfair was raised, but, just at that moment, a pistol was fired and the Poughkeepsie boat started, and the start was allowed. The New York crew kept the advantage of the start and maintained it as far as the eye could follow them, and, as it afterwards proved, they held it throughout. It is claimed by the Poughkeepsie crew that they could have passed, but were several times prevented from doing so by the opposing crew, who crossed their bows, and in other ways retarded their progress. By these unfair means they were defeated, coming in only about two lengths behind. When the boats arrived in sight on their return, the New York [illegible] with all their might, [illegible] crew, apparently, were pulling very leisurely, having given up all hopes of gaining the race over such treacherous and unfair opponents. There is no doubt but that the Poughkeepsie crew would have won the race had they been allowed equal chances with the New Yorkers. The result of the race was a foregone conclusion; the friends of the New York crew were determined that their boat should win, by foul means if they could not by fair. The manner of their betting would confirm this statement, for, when the Poughkeepsie boat was declared ahead of their opponents, the friends of the New York boat readily offered $100 to $20 on their boat, saying that it was a sure thing, no matter who was ahead. The result can give the New York crew and their friends little satisfaction, knowing that this victory was a dishonorable one."

How the Poughkeepsie *Press* can reconcile the two statements above quoted, the first relieving the Collyer crew of all dishonorable intent or action, and the second pitching into them with the venom of an adder, and accusing them of nothing but unfairness all through, is something beyond our comprehension. It is the old story—the losers always have some get out for a defeat, no matter how fair everything seems to the outside world.

The sad ending of the late boat race at Poughkeepsie, resulting in the death of De Mott as above, as well as the disorderly conduct of sundry thieves and pickpockets that are always to be found plying their trade where anything like a crowd is assembled, will no doubt be the key-note for the over pious press throughout the country for the condemning of anything like athletic sports, and boat racing in particular. We are pleased, however, to find the *Tribune* taking an opposite stand to the one indicated above, as will be discovered by reading the following editorial, which we take from its issue of the 22d inst.:—

"We may as well make a seasonable protest in advance against the twist that is likely to be given to the disgraceful riot at the Poughkeepsie boat race, and to the death that followed it. It is to be presumed that people and papers will be found silly enough to charge riot and all to the boat race; proceeding thereupon to denounce boat racing as an offence against the moral law, and the art of rowing as obscurely forbidden in the Decalogue. For the benefit of all such unmuscular Christians we offer a suggestion or two.

"The riot was about as bad as could be—no doubt of that. A gang of New York roughs who had bet on the New York boat all the money they could raise, went up to Poughkeepsie determined to win by fair means or foul. They took possession of the town, beat its constables, plundered its restaurants, robbed the citizens, and wound up by standing over the referee with revolvers, threatening to shoot that unfortunate functionary unless he awarded the race and the money to the New York party; and they carried their point. Subsequently, Stevens, one of the Poughkeepsie crew, being charged by De Mott with selling the race, struck his accuser and knocked him down. De Mott fell in such a way as to break his neck. Taking all things into account, the race was a very unhappy affair; it could not well have been worse managed, or had a more unfortunate termination. If anybody who reads the *Tribune* has any money in his hands as stakeholder, we advise him to declare all bets off, and refund to those who paid him.

"But the public need not suppose this violence belongs to a boat race. We don't believe the crew of either boat desired interference, or that either of them would not have rejoiced to pull a fair race, free from the presence of that crowd of ruffians. It is probably impossible to prevent betting on such a race, just as it is impossible to prevent betting on an election, but we do not deem it desirable on that account to put an end to rowing matches or to elections. At elections violence is far more frequent than at boat races, and is a better argument for discontinuing the former than the latter. The truth is, of course, that it has nothing to do with the merits of either. Both offer to bad men an opportunity of indulging their bad passions, and it is the bad men, not the elections or boat races, whom society ought to put down.

"The race at Poughkeepsie, however, was badly arranged both afloat and ashore. The civil authorities had warning of what they might expect, and had ample time to prevent it. But instead of getting a decent military or police force, they adopted the ludicrous expedient of swearing in twelve special constables! The miserable twelve inevitably came to grief, and being too few to pursue the disturbers of the peace of Poughkeepsie, were themselves pursued and beaten. On the water there was no police, no effort of any kind to keep the course clear, none of the ordinary methods adopted for securing a fair race. It is disputed whether the New York boat fouled the Poughkeepsie boat, and there is no way of getting at the fact. The judges and referee did not know their business. They made a botch of the whole affair, and with the Dogberries of Poughkeepsie must bear the blame of what happened. If they had shown good sense and courage there need have been no trouble. They might have conducted the race so as to have afforded our New York bullies no pretext for contesting the result. At Boston or at Worcester, Massachusetts, where most of the important races have been pulled, there has never been a disturbance, nor any desire manifested for anything but a fair race. The rules that govern such contests are well understood and rigidly enforced, and if New York sends deputations from the Five Points, the Boston police takes good care to keep them quiet. They have never been suffered to bring reproach on the races for which the City of Boston annually offers prizes, or on the contests of Yale and Harvard. It is only on the Hudson—that is, only within easy distance of this city—that short-boys and shoulder-hitters are numerous enough to turn an orderly rowing-match into a formidable riot."

The above article the readers of the CLIPPER will agree with in the main, excepting the advice about giving up bets, etc. The referee having given his decision, there is no further remedy that an honorable sportsman would resort to, and his decision must be acquiesced in, no matter how unpalatable to the losers.

THE COLLYER CREW REPLY TO THE BOSTON CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, July 23d, 1865.

ED. NEW YORK CLIPPER. *Sir:*—Seeing an article in your issue of July 15th, which some folks would call a "challenge," signed

by Mr. John Morris, one of the crew of the four-oared boat, Geo. B. McClellan, which was defeated at the late regatta at Boston, on July 4th, by the Samuel Collyer, of New York, in which he acts forth his grievances, he says, "not being satisfied with the result of the race, I challenge the crew of the said Samuel Collyer to row a six mile race over the Charles river course for from $3000 to $5000 a side in eight weeks time from signing articles." He does not confine himself to boat or crew, but he specially names our boat and crew. Now, Mr. Editor, if we were to accept such an offer we should be at a loss to know who our competitors would be until the day of the race, and we might not even then know them, consequently he would have decidedly the best of the bargain. As I learned while in Boston that the McClellan Boat Club had all the "pullers" in Boston, and the British provinces enrolled on their books, and that if they did make a match it would be to match the "McClellan Club" against the "Collyer Club," the former club having, as I learned, about 120 names on their roll while the latter has but four, wherein they would have the advantage about 30 to 1. Now it is a well known fact that the crew of the Collyer have met almost every crew they have rowed against on their own waters, it is about time some of them returned the compliment. We have as good a course and as good water in the vicinity of New York as there is in the world to row on, and if Mr. Morris will name four men at the time of signing articles we will make a match with him for from $5000 to $25000, a side, to row in New York, and we will allow him $100 for every $1000 he puts up to defray expenses. If this suits Mr. Morris he can answer this by mail or through the CLIPPER. In case he refuses to accept it, it is open to any other crew in the world on the same terms, bar neither size or color.

237 Broadway, N. Y. JAMES H. BIGLIN, for Crew.

JIMMY HAMILL OFF FOR PITTSBURGH.—The Champion Oarsman of America, having vanquished all comers, with none possessed of backbone enough to pull against him, has returned to his home in the Smoky City, to settle down at his regular, legitimate business, there to remain until somebody has the requisite nerve to throw down the gauntlet against him. It should be understood that, in anticipation of a match with Gil Ward, Hamill left off work and came all this distance in the hopes of gaining his object, but as neither Gil nor any other man responded, after calling at our office, in company with Denny Leary and others, he left for Philadelphia on the 21st, and contemplated leaving there for Pittsburgh on the 22d. Hamill wishes it understood that he will not row for less than $1,000 a side, but anybody wishing to pull him for that amount or more, on the Schuylkill, can leave part or the whole of the stakes at the CLIPPER office, and he will cover the same. It is needless to add that the challenge from a Mr. Hutchinson has ended in smoke. It was evidently a gag on the part of Hutchinson.

AN IMPROMPTU YACHT RACE occurred on the 20th inst., from the steamboat landing at Nahant, Mass., to the half way rock off Salem, thence to a point below Minot's Ledge and return, about 40 miles, between the yacht Actea, of Nahant, 92 tons, and the Juliet, of Swampscot, about 70 tons. The yachts kept pretty well together, but the race was finally won by the Actea.

PROPOSED REGATTA ON THE MONONGAHELA.—The newspapers and citizens generally in Pittsburgh are very anxious to witness a regatta in the Smoky City on the coming firemen's celebration there, which is, we believe, on the 1st of September, and if they do not come up to the Boston regatta, we have no doubt but that they will get up some exciting races. In urging the good cause, a Pittsburgh cotemporary says: "There is no city in the Union where boating should be so warm y encouraged as in Pittsburgh, for the reason that we have furnished the champion single-scull oarsman; have the best two-oared crew, and in all probability the best four-oared crew in the country. These men, as age creeps on, will doubtless have to succumb to younger oarsmen, and Pittsburgh, if possible, should provide them, in order to retain the honors. Success to the regatta."

CHALLENGE TO YOUNG ROWERS.—William Faldon, of Taconey, near Philadelphia, has a lad not yet sixteen years old, whom he will match against any young fellow not over sixteen, to pull a one or two mile race in shell boats, for $100 or $200 a side, give or take expenses, to row either on the Schuylkill or the Hudson. To insure a match articles may be sent to Mr. Faldon as above, and a deposit to this office, and "the thing is did," as Pluck Tallman would observe.

THE COLLYER CREW.—It is a fact worth recording that the "Sam Collyer" Crew, comprising the three brothers Biglin, and Denis Reedy, are all "fire-laddies," for they are all members of Knickerbocker Engine Co. No. 12, belonging to the Twenty-first Ward. Their clever trainer, Nicholas Smith, to whose skill and ability the crew express themselves deeply indebted, is also a member of the same company.

Shell Boats, Gigs, Row and Sail Boats, on hand
and built to order—also, Spoon Oars and Sculls—at the Boat Building Establishment of STEPHEN ROBERTS, at the foot of 114th street, Harlem River. The Steam Yacht Josephine Hoey, and all of Hamill's Shell Boats were built at this establishment. Address as above for List of Prices. 50 6m*

THE RING.

Bil'y Mulligan !--Photo. from Life Size 14x17.
Price $2. Address GLADIATOR,
16-1t 22 Spruce street.

American Boxing Gloves, $6 a set, by mail $2.
French Fencing Foils, Mask and Gloves, each $3 a pair.
Boxing Instructor, 15c.; Dead Boxer, 20c.; American Fistiana, 35c.
Forwarded (books free) on receipt of price. Address distinctly
KEYSTONE SPECIAL AGENCY,
16-2t* Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAGIC END OF BILLY MULLIGAN.

HE KILLS TWO MEN IN A FIT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS, AND IS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD

By a telegraphic despatch from San Francisco we are informed that the spunky and lion-hearted little Billy Mulligan, in a fit of delirium, on July 8th, shot and killed two men, and while aiming at another was shot through the head by a policeman, and almost instantly expired. No other particulars have come to hand, and the sporting world is all agog to learn the history of the tragedy. The "respectable press" teem with dastardly and cowardly epithets to his memory, overlooking all his good qualities, and that he had good qualities none who knew him will, for a moment, deny. One of the papers alludes to him as a "pestilent little gambler," another as a "pugilist of the lowest character;" a third calls him a "felon and convict," and so they go, without actually knowing anything of the man about whom they write. We give a mild specimen which proves that they have to draw on their imagination very vividly to make up an account of Mulligan's career:—

"The death of Billy Mulligan creates considerable excitement in this city, where he was well and unfavorably known as a pugilist of the lowest character, no regular prize fighter even caring to associate with him, as he always found means to escape a regular prize fight. He was a cooper by trade, but eschewing that honorable calling for the pleasures of the gambling-house, he at an early date in the history of California emigrated to that State, where he spent much of his life of dissipation, and becoming mixed up with the Broderick wild cats, and being implicated with Yankee Sullivan, he was, in 1856, invited by the Vigilance Committee to leave. Returning hither, he continued his career as a blackleg, and one night shot officer Oliver, of the 15th Precinct, at No. 676 Broadway, while in the discharge of his duty. Billy was for this tried before Judge Gould, and on the 10th of December, 1860, sent to Sing Sing for four years and six months, James T. Brady and Richard Busteed appearing for him. While under sentence at the Tombs he married Mary A. Lewis, keeper of a house of prostitution in Houston street, whom he afterwards deserted. The Supreme Court, General Term, admitted Billy to bail pending a new trial. He then aided in raising the Empire City Regiment for the war, but was not permitted to leave the city as its Lieutenant-Colonel. Grieved at this, he left for the shores of the Pacific, where he met with his untimely end."

In reference to the above tissue of falsehoods written by some "booby" for the "express" purpose of creating a sensation, we have a few words to say. Billy Mulligan was not a prize fighter, neither were his associates such as above described, for it was proverbial how Billy selected his companions, and his manners and appearance were such as to draw around him a circle of acquaintances which perhaps no other man in a similar position in life ever was able to—he was on the most familiar terms with many of our leading military men, lawyers and merchants in all parts of the country. A first class professional gambler is as choice of the society he keeps as an Episcopal clergyman, which most men of the world know, the opinion of the "respectables" to the contrary notwithstanding. As to his being expelled by the Vigilance Committee of California, there are a thousand men in this city equally as bad as Mulligan, who elect their men every year by fraud, whose exteriors are as whited sepulchres, who make long faces, are members of the church, and figure very conspicuously in all public charities, while they are, *sub rosa*, draining the city treasury and filling well their own pockets. This is known by nearly every citizen, and had Mulligan held the office of Comptroller or some such sinecure at the time the detested V. C. took the law into their own hands, where he could have distributed his pap and disbursed money *ad libitum*, who is there that believes he would have been a victim any more than those high in office in the Golden State? But enough has been said to place Mulligan in his proper light. If a Vigilance Committee was started in this city to morrow, some of our most influential politicians would be glad to get away until it blew over, men of apparently high standing in society.

Billy Mulligan did not shoot officer Oliver at 676 Broadway, while in the discharge of his duty, in 1860, neither was it satisfactorily proved that he ever pointed a pistol at the policeman above alluded to—neither was he defended by the counsel named on the trial.

We now propose to give a brief account of who and what manner of man Billy Mulligan was. He was born in New Orleans, we are informed, about the year 1822, stood 5 ft. 6 inches, and weighed about 140 lbs. In early life he learned the trade of a cooper, which was the present Alderman Norton's occupation when a young man, but soon left it for the more exciting life of a sporting man, for which he was evidently cut out. Previous to his joining a company composed of such big-hearted sports as Country McCluskey, Jim Hughes, etc., and donning the uniform of Uncle Sam to fight for the Union, under Zack Taylor on the plains of Mexico, but little was heard of Billy's exploits, but in the several battles in which he was engaged he displayed the nerve and pluck to fight at the cannon's mouth, and never appeared to know what fear was. It is related of him that he was the means of saving the life of Jim Hughes when lying wounded and powerless on the battle-field, by jumping off his own horse, picking Hughes up and riding away, at full speed with the enemy in hot pursuit. Upon the settlement of the war, Billy stayed in and around New York until the California gold fever was at its hottest, when he and others went out as pioneers to the New Eldorado, and engaged for a time in mining, making heaps of money. While out there, when California was a pretty wild sort of a place, Mulligan and his companions no doubt had many hand to hand conflicts, and left an impression whenever they did get into a "muss." With such a crowd of New York sports as "emigrated" that way for the first two or three years, they were not long before a "mill" was improvised between George Thompson, who had a month or two previous beaten a gigantic fellow named Jack Willis in Sacramento in 9 rounds, and John Morrissey, for $2,000 a side, in specie. No doubt Billy Mulligan occupied a prominent position in this match, which terminated so favorably for the Temple-more hero. At this fight Jim Hughes and Pete Duffey seconded Thompson, while Jim Malloy and Joe Winrow looked after Morrissey, with the late Pat Matthews as referee. This was in 1852. In July, 1853, Mulligan and Yankee Sullivan had their memorable rough and tumble at the Gibraltar Hotel, San Francisco, of which they were joint partners. The cause of the quarrel did not transpire at the time, but it is alleged by those who saw the affray that Mulligan took Yankee at a disadvantage; be that as it may, Sullivan was frightfully beaten and kicked about the head and face. From that time until the Vigilance Committee hung Cora and Casey, murdered Yankee Sullivan, committed other outrages, and "expelled" a number of residents of California but little was heard of Billy, who was one of the "expatriated" ones, until he turned up in New York once more.

We next find him acting as a champion for the ladies of America, challenging a profligate Frenchman bouncing around in military uniform, by the name of Capt. DeRevere, who had boasted publicly of his ability to seduce any lady in the United States. Mulligan was present on one occasion when he made the assertion, and, bad as the press makes him, he took up the charge and called the fighting Frenchman a liar. This brought on other words, and the upshot was Mulligan's challenging him to a duel, which the pot-valiant Frenchman sneakingly crawled out of, much to the disgust of his friends. In 1855 we find Billy taking an active part in the Morrissey and Heenan match, as a staunch friend and supporter of the former. At this celebrated fight for the championship, those who saw it will remember with what generalship Mulligan outwitted the opposing faction headed by Jim Hughes, by placing a piece of turf in the centre of a ring composed altogether of sand, and compelling, as it were, Heenan to fight under the most adverse circumstances. A couple of years rolled by, when Mulligan and Morrissey got at loggerheads, and the former got into a little difficulty with the latter at 676 Broadway, which ended in his arrest. This was in January, 1860, but the trial didn't come off until December of the same year, which will be referred to in its proper place. Early in the spring of 1860, Mulligan and a number of others went over to England to see the Big Fight, this time as a friend of Heenan's. Morrissey was also over there at the same time, but the two, besides being on opposite sides, were not on speaking terms. The Heenan and Sayers fight over, Billy returned home and next time figured in the Court of Sessions, to stand trial for an alleged intent to shoot Officer Oliver in the house then occupied by John Morrissey and others at 676 Broadway. The trial created the most intense interest in sporting circles, and resulted in Mulligan being sentenced to the States Prison for four years and six months on the 1st of December. The verdict was considered a very severe one, and the general opinion was that it was a put up job all round to get him out of the way on account of being mixed up as an important witness in the Broderick will case. We expressed our opinion fearlessly and candidly at the time and have never had cause to change it. Despite the "power" behind the throne, James T. Brady, aware of the injustice done to Mulligan, although not his counsel, sued for and obtained his release from Sing Sing, and on the 25th of March, after nearly four months incarceration, Billy Mulligan again sported his figure, dressed to kill, on the Plaza, much to the delight of his friends. He was put under $5000 bail to appear for trial when called upon, but the case having been thoroughly fumigated, with a good deal of sympathy in Billy's favor, was never called up.

Soon after the breaking out of the war, Mulligan, Sheehan and other prominent sports, set their heads to work to get up a regiment of volunteers, in which they succeeded, but for some reason or other their services were not called into requisition. Mulligan was to have been Lieut. Col. of the Empire City Regiment. But little transpired during the progress of the war except Billy's figuring in the Cosgrin and McCoole fight as a friend of Joe's, and a little scrimmage between him and Paddy Duffey on Broadway soon afterwards, which was stopped before much damage was done.

Having business to attend to in California, where his brother Patrick is doing well, Mulligan sailed for San Francisco in December, 1863, and hadn't been out in that direction but a few months ere he became involved in a quarrel with Tom Coleman, which resulted in a duel at Reese River, N. T., on the 20th of April, 1864. They agreed to fire at ten paces, advancing after each fire at the option of either party. Mulligan was attended by Capt. Dunican and Mose Haynes—Coleman by Bradshaw and Patchen; five shots were exchanged, Mulligan wounding his man in the hand and thigh, and escaping scot free; he wanted the pistols reloaded, but friends interfered and both men shook hands. After this he seems to have kept very quiet, and it was his intention, as he wrote to us recently, to return home in the course of a week or two, but alas, for all human hopes, for poor Billy is now cold in death. There were worse men than Billy Mulligan.

ELLIOTT AT DUNN AGAIN.

HE WILL STAKE $2,500 AGAINST DUNN'S $2,000.

Unfortunately the letter we publish below from Jimmy Elliott arrived too late for our last issue, or something might have been arranged between Dunn and Elliott at the forthcoming tourney between Nobby Clarke and Keating on the 26th. As it is, if Dunn goes on to Cincinnati it is just probable that he may be induced to make a match there, away from those who are trying to keep him out of it, for we cannot believe but that Dunn is personally willing to meet Elliott if his present backers would only say the word. As they will not, he is sure of finding monied men enough in the Queen City to back him from there, and we shall then see what it is that has kept these two men, above all others, from coming together. As to Elliott, he appears "bilin" for a fight, and still keeps his eye on every move of his old antagonist. He now actually offers to stake $2,500 to Dunn's $2,000, or for a fly will fight him off-hand for $1,000. Whether such inducements will elicit notice from the new quiet and pacific Brooklynite, after his persistent silence all along, remains to be seen. Here is Elliott's last:

CINCINNATI, July 14th, 1865.

EDITOR CLIPPER:—I noticed in your last edition that "Dunn" is about making a match with Davis. I supposed that I would have the first chance with him myself, at least he promised me as much when I was in trouble. Now I will state what I will do with him (Dunn) I will fight him in two or three months; will bet him $2,500 against $2,000 that I *kick* him; or I will fight him for $1,000, or as much more as he likes, in the same ring with Clarke and Keating. If he does not fight me I think him nothing but an impostor, and that he never *meant* to fight. As for that insane man in Boston, I think him not worth noticing.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES ELLIOTT.

THE CLARKE AND KEATING FIGHT SAID TO BE STOPPED.—Just before going to press we learn, through a letter received by Jim Dunn, from Cincinnati, that the fight which was fixed for the 26th, between the above-named heroes, has been stopped. The why and wherefore has not transpired. On the strength of this, several New-Yorkers, who intended to have started on the evening of the 24th, will not be there.

A CASE FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—On Thursday, the 3rd of August, there is to be a concert at Robert Smith's House of Commons, 25 W. Houston street, for the benefit of an esteemed and well-educated young man who recently had the misfortune to have his hand badly crushed, by a circular saw coming in contact with it. It is a case of real benevolence, and those who would do as they would be done by will assist with their mite. Among the volunteers are E. H. Harding, Fred May, Walter Fields, Barney Sweeney, Dutcher, and others. The tickets are only 25 cents each.

DENNY HORRIGAN has his name in the Pittsburg papers as being arrested and locked up for "incoherency." That's a new complaint, Denny, isn't it?

NOBBY CLARKE'S BENEFIT.—An exhibition of the manly art was given in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on the 19th inst., for the benefit of Nobby Clarke, who is to fight Johnny Keating on the 26th, for $200 and the feather-weight championship. Nobby was well supported by the local fancy, and the set-to between Clarke's trainer and the "coming man," Jimmy Elliott, gave the greatest satisfaction. Among the sparrers were Johnny Loudon, Jim Kane, and Newell, Con Leary, and Pat Mitchell. The wind-up was between Nobby Clarke and Little Missouri.

A DOGALISTIC BONE OF CONTENTION SETTLED.—The Philadelphians were lucky in meeting with such a cool week as last week for their long talked of dog fight, between Pluck Tallman's brindle dog "Tip" and Little Jack McCrystal's white dog "Billy," at 27 lbs., for $500. From the fact that the owners of both quadrupeds are Philadelphians, and made the match to come off in this city, there was more than the usual importance attached to it, and on the night in question, July 17, an immense crowd assembled at the trysting spot to witness the contest. Tugman handled the brindle and Tommy Conner the white dog, while a gentleman resembling Ward Beecher officiated as referee. Great expectations were locked for from the brindle, who is an old stager, whereas Little Jack's canine was untried, and we are informed had never taken hold. Be that as it may, "Billy" just proved himself the upper dog in the fight, despite the strange conduct of the handler of "Tip," who is said to have fairly thrown his dog at the opposing animal when it came to scratch on three or four different occasions, to the amusement of some and disgust of others, and did other things not set down in the rules on dog fighting. Fault was also found with "Billy's" handler for not trying to have the "indiosyncracies" of the other man stopped. The battle lasted over an hour, and was won by "Billy," who can now be seen at Little Jack's sporting rendezvous, on the N. W. corner of Beach and Poplar streets, Philadelphia.

JACK ROBERTS AND CHARLEY HEMMING, *alias* YELLOW.—These Birmingham feather-weights met on the 4th of July at Hodge Hill, near Castle Bromwich, a favorite resort of the Brums, to settle the knotty point as to which was entitled to a stake of 10 sovs. Although neither is yet out of his "teens," both are well known in the P. R. as promising lads, and a good deal of interest was centred in the match, which was made as recently as a week previous. About 8½ A. M. Roberts made his bow to the audience, and was immediately followed by Yellow. Both—considering the short time for preparation—were in fair condition, although Yellow's muscular development was not so good or so large as his opponent's. The first round was characterized by some very fine science and quick exchanges, which afforded a high treat to the bystanders, and thus early it was evident a game fight was in store. After some determined bouts, the police interfered and caused a suspension of hostilities, and another battle-field was found at the Beggars' Bush, near Oscott, when Roberts refused, in the absence of his seconds, to renew the contest. The referee, under the circumstances, awarded the stakes to Yellow, but his decision has been impugned, as the absentees state they were unable to come up in time, from being pursued by the indefatigable "bobbies." Another match, which is contemplated, will doubtless decide the merits of these clever lads.

ACCIDENT TO BILLY MCMANUS.—This young California light weight boxer, who is widely known and respected in and around the Territories, came within one of pegging out recently, by being run over by a railroad car and having his arm and breast bone broken. He has the best medical advice, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

THE LATE MOBTY MAGUIRE.—William Mahon, against whom the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict for causing the death of Mortimer Maguire, was arrested one day last week by Officer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and taken before Coroner Gover, who required the accused to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury.

IN LIMBO FOR WOMAN BEATING.—Geo. Baker, of West Troy, who, it has been stated, was backed by John Burke of Albany, to fight Johnny Hickey, was recently up before the Justice Court in West Troy for having a pugilistic encounter with a woman, contrary to the laws of the Troy Prize Ring. He was fined $50, and not coming up to time with the necessary "rocks," was sent to clover for 50 days. Query—Where was John Burke, his backer?

PEDESTRIANISM IN PHILADELPHIA.—John Thomas, of Newark, the celebrated short distance runner, had a match race of 200 yards on the 21st inst., with Bill Seel, of Phila., said to have been for "$500 a side." It was a God send for John Thomas as he shot right away from the Seel, and with several admonitions for Billy to "wake up," he beat him by 20 yards in "20 seconds," at least that is the time reported to us, which is equal to the best time on record. Shortly afterwards Water Boy and a member of the Resolute Ball Club tried to get up a race, but after three false starts, gave it up as a bad job.

WESTCHESTER CO. SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—At a meeting of the above-named club at White Plains, on the 10th inst., the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, James M Miller; Vice President, John S. Bates; Secretary, Enoch Dick; Corresponding Secretary, John Swinburne; Treasurer, Timothy Dick.

PIGEON MATCH.—H. Hartshorn, of Brooklyn, and T. Simpson, of this city, are matched to shoot two matches, at twenty-five double birds and fifty single birds, for $30a side each match. The contest comes off on Tuesday, the 25th inst., on the Centreville Course, L. I.

BALL PLAY.

Matches to be Played.

JULY 25.—Keystone vs. Mutual, at Hoboken.
25.—Gotham vs. Empire.
26.—Keystone vs. Eckford, on the Union ground, Brooklyn.
27.—Keystone vs. Resolute, on the Union ground, B'klyn.
27.—Empire vs. Atlantic, on the Capitoline ground.
28.—Union of Morrisania, vs. Newark, of Newark, match game, on the Union ground, Morrisania, at 3 P. M.
28.—Keystone vs. Star, on Capitoline ground, Brooklyn.
29.—Active vs. Enterprise, on Active ground, Hoboken, 3½ P. M.
29.—Keystone vs. Atlantic, on Capitoline ground.
29.—Keystone vs. Atlantic, on the Capitoline ground.
31.—National vs. Washington, National ground, Washington.
31.—National vs. Franklin, on National ground, Washington.
AUG. 2.—Union vs. Olympic, at Philadelphia.
3.—Mutual vs. Atlantic at Hoboken.
3.—Union vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.
4.—Union vs. Camden, at Philadelphia.
10.—Athletic vs. Star, on Capitoline ground, at 3½ P. M.
10.—Active vs. Camden.
11.—Active vs. Olympic.
12.—Active vs. Athletic.
—.—Atlantic vs. Eureka, at Newark.
—.—Atlantic vs. Active, at Hoboken.
—.—Atlantic vs. Enterprise.

THE BOSTON BASE BALL PLAYERS IN NEW YORK.

THE VISIT OF THE LOWELL CLUB TO BROOKLYN

LOWELL VS. RESOLUTE, ATLANTIC AND EXCELSIOR.

For the first time we have to record a visit of a Boston Base Ball Club to the Metropolis, the club in question being the Lowell Club of Boston, named in compliment to Mr. John A. Lowell, of that city. The visitors arrived in New York on the morning of the 19th of July, putting up at the International Hotel, Broadway, to which they were escorted from the depot by Mr. Mortimer Rogers, of the Resolute Club, with which club the Bostonians played the same afternoon, on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. The Lowells, up to the Saturday previous, were the champions of New England, but on that day they lost possession of the silver emblem of the championship, the Harvard Club being now the champion organization. The object of the visit was principally to receive some lessons from their more experienced brethren of the metropolitan clubs, and hence their challenge to the Atlantics. In return for the proposed visit of the Resolute Club to Boston in June last, they also added that club to the list they were desirous of playing, their third and last game being that with the Excelsiors, with which club a return game was due. They had arranged to have their full strength present in these games, but their third base man failed to be on hand, and though his substitute played well, still the absence of the regular player proved to be a drawback to the effective play of the nine. Annexed is a report of the games in which the Lowell Club were engaged.

LOWELL VS. RESOLUTE.

At 2:45 on Wednesday, July 19th, the Lowells began play with the Resolute Club of Brooklyn on the Union grounds, the attendance of spectators being quite numerous and considerable curiosity being evinced to witness the performances of the Bostonians in the field. The Resolute led off in the batting with three runs, two good fly-catches by Lowell and Joscelyn marking the outfielding of the innings; the Lowells, too, obtained the same number of runs at the bat, Lovett securing a home-run from a splendid hit to right field. In the second innings the Resolutes only added two to their score—one of them being the result of a missed fly-ball by Joscelyn. The Lowells also added two to their score by Miller obtaining a home-run from a fine hit to centre field. Thus far it was an even game. In the 3d innings, the Resolutes did some excellent batting, by which they added 6 runs to their score, and, putting out their opponents for a single, thus took the lead in the game by a total of 11 to 6. In the two following, they not only obtained 14 runs, chiefly by good batting, assisted also by errors in the field, but put out their adversaries for blank scores in one, two, three order, four captures being made at 1st base by Storer, through the assistance of Wilson, F. Rogers and Warnock, Sumner carrying off the honors in this match, both in fielding and batting. The totals at the close of the 5 h innings now stood 24 to 6 and the chances of success for the Bostonians began to be very poor. In fact, to cut a long story short, in the four following innings the Lowells were only able to add eight runs to their score, leaving their total 14, while the Resolutes changed their 24 into a 33 their batting being excellent, and their fielding the best we have seen at their hands this season, every man being in his right position. The Lowells, though they batted well in a majority of innings and fielded well in the in-field, were sadly deficient in their out-fielding Joshua and Allen missing fly balls time and again. Lowell, too, had to replace Wilder behind, the latter having disabled himself, and Lowell played so well in this position, not only in this game but in the other two, that it would be advisable for him to retain it hereafter. Adams made the prettiest fly catches on the Lowell side, and Miller, Wilder, and Allyn the best batting, these players making their bases oftener by good hits than the others. It does not always follow that because a player secures the greatest number of runs, he therefore does the best batting; on the contrary, we have seen a player score six runs without earning one by his batting, while in the same game a player who had secured his first and second bases four or five times by good hits, failed to reach home only once, he being caught on a base nearly every time, through the poor batting of those who followed him. The player who makes his bases the most times by good hits, should, in reality, take the lead in batting, and not he who is credited with the most runs. The score:—

BATTING.

RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	R.	LOWELL.	H.	L.	R.
M. Rogers, r f	3		3	G. Miller, p	2		3
Weeden, c f	3		3	Jocelyn, l f	4		1
Storer, 1st b	1		6	Adams, 1st b	4		1
A. Rogers, lf	2		4	Leavitt, s s	3		2
Wilson, 3d b	5		3	Wilder, c f	3		3
Allen, c	5		3	Allyn, r f	3		2
Kelly, p	3		4	Lowell, c	3		1
Warnock, s s	2		4	Sumner, 2d b	3		1
T. Rogers, 2d b	3		3	D. Miller, 3d b	4		0
Total	33			Total	14		

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Resolute	3	2	6	1	5	0	6	1	3	—33
Lowell	3	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	2	—14

Passed balls—Wilder, 3; Lowell, 3; A. Rogers, 1; Allyn, 2. Home runs—G. Miller, 1; Lovett, 1. Struck out—F. Rogers, 2; Allyn, 1; Adams, 1. Catches missed—Allyn, 2; M. Rogers, 1; Wilder, 1; Joscelyn, 3; Allyn, 3; Adams, 1. Foul bound catches made—Wilder, 2; Lowell, 1; Joscelyn, 1; Allen, 4. Run out between bases—D. Miller by Wilson and Kelly. Put out on bases—Lowell, 13 times; Resolute, 7 times. Fly catches made—Lovett, 3; Joscelyn, 3; Adams, 2; Wilder, 2; Lowell, 2; G. Miller, 1; total, 13. Kelly, 3; Story, 2; M. Rogers, 1; T. Rogers, 1; A. Rogers, 1; Warnock, 1; total, 8. Time of game, three hours and fifteen minutes. Put out on foul balls—Lowell, 3 times; Resolute, 4 times. Umpire—Mr. Hayhurst, of the Athletic club. Scorers—Messrs. Hoffman and Fuller. Double plays—by Lowell, Miller and Adams. Left on bases—M. Rogers, 1; Weeden, 1; A. Rogers, 1; Warnock, 1; T. Rogers, 1; Wilder, 1; Wild throws—Allyn, T. Rogers, Kelly; total, 6. Joscelyn, Wilder, G. Miller, Lowell; total, 6.

At the close of the match the Bostonians were duly entertained by the Resolutes, but not in the handsome manner they would have been had not the Lowells positively refused to be the recipients of any special entertainment.

LOWELL VS. ATLANTIC.

On Thursday the Lowells were escorted from their hotel to the Capitoline ball grounds, Bedford, L. I., by the Atlantics, and if the visitors were pleased with the Union grounds, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of these.

The game began at 3:10, the delay being caused by the absence of several of the Atlantic nine. Pratt not being present at all, Sprague was substituted, although he did not arrive on the field until the 3d innings was commenced, Pike playing in the nine until Sprague came, and Chapman pitching in the first three innings.

Of course the Lowells did not dream of achieving a victory, in fact, after their defeat by the Resolutes all they hoped for was to score as few blanks as possible. It invariably happens, however, that when a nine goes into a match as they did, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, they are very likely to succeed far beyond their expectations, as the Lowells did in this instance.

The Lowells went to the bat first, and were promptly disposed of in one, two, three order by excellent Atlantic play. They then went to the field, and opened play by dispatching Pearce creditably at 1st base from a good stop made by Miller, Adams holding the ball well at 1st. Smith followed with a fine hit to centre field on which he secured his 1st base, but Crane—the next striker—was pretty caught out by Allyn at centre field, there being two now out, with one player on his 3d. Chapman then hit a fine grounder past the 3d baseman, on which he earned his 1st base, Smith reaching his 3d. Chapman afterwards ran down his 2d easily, and then he was with Smith on the 3d, when Start hit a low ball, between 1st and 2d bases both Lovett and Sumner falling to stop it, Start thereby securing his 1st base and afterwards his 3d from a wild throw of Sumner's; Smith and Chapman both coming in by these errors. Here was an opportunity lost for putting the Atlantics out for a blank score, the errors in question costing the Lowells no less than 8 runs that being the score of the champions in their first innings. In the second innings the Lowells scored 4 runs, mainly by good batting, but errors in the field had something to do with it, Smith and Crane muffing some balls, Chapman overpitching and Pearce throwing a little wildly, besides letting a ball or two pass him, these errors being offset by a pretty catch of Pike's, a good out at 2d by Galvin and Crane, and a good tip catch by Pearce.

In the 3d innings the Lowells again retired in one, two, three order at 1st base, Start being assisted by Smith and Galvin, the Atlantics scoring no less than 16 runs for their share in this innings, when they ought to have been put out for 2. Pearce went first to the bat and was sent back by Sumner on the fly. Smith and Crane then secured their bases by good hits, and Chapman his first also, but the ball Start sent to short field led to Chapman's retirement at 2d base, two outs and two runs with Start on the 1st base being the position of affairs. P. O'Brien followed and made his 1st base by a good hit, sending Start to 2d, but Peter, while running from 1st to 3d on a hit by Sprague, which turned out to be a foul, returned to his 1st base without first touching his 2d on returning to his first; and though the ball passed by the pitcher to Adams was not held in time to put him out in one way, it was out, because of his failure to return to his base legitimately.

An appeal being made to the umpire, he erroneously decided Peter not out, this error costing the Lowells no less than 13 runs, for when Peter was out at 1st base only two runs had been scored, he being third hand out, Start's run counting even if Peter had been given out, as he had ceased to be the striker, having previously made his 1st base.

Ordinarily such a disappointment as this would have demoralized any nine, and it did have a rather despondent effect on the Lowells, but only for a short time, as the sequel proves, for they afterwards went to work in handsome style, giving the Atlantics in the remainder of the innings all the work they could well attend to to keep down their score, besides adding no less than 13 runs to their own score, their powerful opponents only scoring 19 on the last six innings. In the batting nearly all of the nine acquitted themselves with credit in these innings, Lovett especially doing service, one splendid hit of his giving him the only home run of the match. Lowell also batted finely, making his base by his hits no less than five times, though he only secured 3 runs. He stole a base on Pearce in the 8th innings in a manner which "brought down the house" in the way of applause. In fact, the Boston youths learned their lessons in the game promptly and thoroughly. On the Atlantic side Start marked his play at 1st base with a beautiful catch from a line ball, and every man in the field played right up to the mark. The pitching, however, was no more accurate than in the match at Hoboken, and consequently Pearce had up hill work to do behind, as the number of passed balls prove. Take it all in all the Bostonians made as good a fight against the Atlantics in this match as any of our Metropolitan Clubs generally do, and but for the errors of the 1st and 3d innings they would have excelled nearly all of the opponents the champions have had to deal with for some time past. They were contented, however, with the success they had achieved, and retired from the field more like the victors in a match than a defeated nine. They were, of course, entertained in proper style at the club-house after the game was over, and escorted to their hotel by the club. The score:

BATTING.

LOWELL.	H.	L.	R.	ATLANTIC	H.	L.	R.
G. Miller, p	5		1	Pearce, c	4		3
Jocelyn, l f	4		2	Smith, 3d b	2		5
Adams, 1st b	4		1	Crane, 2d b	5		4
Lovett, s s	2		3	Chapman, l f	3		6
Wilder, r f	3		2	Start, 1st b	1		7
Allyn, c f	3		2	P. O'Brien, c f	4		4
Lowell, c	1		3	"Picket," p	3		5
Sumner, 2d b	2		2	Galvin, s s	2		6
D. Miller, 3d b	3		1	Sid Smith, r f	3		5
Total	17			Total	45		

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Lowell	0	4	0	2	2	5	1	3	0	—17
Atlantic	9	2	16	4	4	3	1	0	7	—45

Passed balls—Pearce, 11; Lowell, 8. Home runs—Lovett, 1. Foul bound catches—Lowell, 4; Pearce, 1. Fly catches made—Allyn, 5; Jocelyn, 3; Lovett, 2; Sumner, 2; Adams, 1; Lowell, 1; total, 13. Start, 2; Smith, 2; Sprague, 2; P. O'Brien, 2; Pearce, 1; Crane, 1; total, 10. Catches missed—Allyn, 1; Pearce, 2; Smith, 2. Wild throws—Sumner, D. Miller, G. Miller, Jocelyn; total, 6. Pearce, 3. Put out on bases—Lowell, 4 times; Atlantic, 10 times. Put out on foul balls—Lowell, 6 times; Atlantic, 5 times. Left on bases—Pearce, 2; Smith, 2; Start, 1; P. O'Brien, 1; Sprague, 1; Galvin, 1; Allyn, 1; Lowell, 2; Sumner, 1; D. Miller, 1.

LOWELL VS. EXCELSIOR.

At noon on Friday the Lowells were taken from their hotel to the grounds in a four-horse stage provided by the Excelsiors, Mr. Gulick, of the reception committee, being in charge of the escort, and after considerable delay from the want of punctuality on the part of several of the Excelsior nine, the game was commenced at 3.45 P. M., the Excelsiors first going to the bat. Their two first strikers were handsomely put out at 1st base by Sumner and Adams—whose play together in this game excelled all their previous efforts—and Moore struck out after Fletcher had made his bat by a good hit, a blank score being the result. G. Miller then opened play for the Lowells, and making his base by his fine hit, eventually secured his run partly through an over-pitched ball by Brainard, Jocelyn following by striking out, Leggett holding each ball close from the bat after each strike. Adams was then handsomely put out at 1st base by Patchen from a rather wild throw by Clyne, and the same player took a fly ball from Wilder's bat after Lovett had made his base by a good hit, one run being the score of the innings. This was a fair beginning, and it was afterwards improved upon to a considerable extent, for in the two following innings they scored no less than 11 runs to 7 by the Excelsiors, the totals at the close of the 3d innings being 12 to 7 in their favor. Thus far two things were apparent to all who had seen

THE THEATRICAL RAMBLES

OF

MR. AND MRS. JOHN GREENE,

With Sketches of Popular Actors and Actresses,

FROM 1812 TO 1863.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,

BY CHARLES DURANG.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BATEMANS—CHARACTERISTICS OF A NEW ORLEANS AUDIENCE—VIRGINIUS WITH A STRONG CAST—MELANCHOLY FINALE TO A SUCCESSFUL DEBUT—THE STAGE AND PULPIT—COURAGE OF AN ACTRESS.

Mrs. Cowell played at the St. Charles, the father and daughter (Sidney) at the old Camp Street Theatre. Mrs. Cowell was in very delicate health at that period, and was often confined to her room. She died the following February. Mr. Cowell, in his Memoirs, thus refers to his bereavement: "The nature of my task prevents me from giving even a sketch of the beautiful Crescent City as she is now, but to me she must ever be most dear, as the depository of one unlettered tomb on which I never shall have length of days enough to rain upon remembrance with many eyes." The little Sidney became a finished actress, and has lived to see her daughters, once infant prodigies, ripened into beautiful womanhood—one withdrawn from a profession that the other has so successfully pursued that she has passed the ordeal of London criticism.

Mrs. Bateman possesses literary abilities, natural and acquired, of a high calibre. Well read in *belles-lettres*, she has assisted the acting drama with much novelty of an enlightened nature in original and adapted pieces. She adjusted the beauties of Longfellow's admirable poem of "Evangeline" into a dramatic form for her youthful daughter's *debut*. In that loveable heroine she elicited infinite precocious talent. Geraldine is another very effective character in her *repertoire*. Thoroughly schooled in stage business, with a good figure, a well modulated voice, graceful action and a good education, there is nothing to prevent the young lady from rising to the top of her profession, unless, indeed, the dangerous excess of adulation should suppress that youthful ambition by checking further study, which is the only salutary guard to attain that excellence so coveted, and without which the desired goal is never reached.

Mr. John Sefton joined the company soon after this. These nights were the most trying and laborious times that she ever went through during her professional probation; no slave experienced harder work than Mrs. Greene. She performed seven nights a week for five months without one day's intermission, for be it remembered that the theatres in New Orleans were open on Sunday night. Often will the overtasked actors and actresses exclaim in sorrow with Rosina, in the old operatic farce, "How Sweet is Rest on Sunday." Yet in the New Orleans and Mobile theatres it was denied to them. It is a vicious French custom, "more honored in the breach than the observance."

The patronage of the New Orleans audience towards its favorite performer is proverbially liberal. On benefit nights the receipts, however large at the doors, are mostly accompanied by the presentation of a purse seldom less than six or eight hundred dollars, and sometimes a thousand, to the beneficiary. This may be considered as an exaggeration, but it is so. Mrs. Greene, at this season, received a highly honorable testimonial of this kind as a just tribute to her public talent and private virtues. The communication was headed by George W. Randall, Esq., of the *Picayune* newspaper, and ran thus:—

To Mrs. Greene—Madame: Feeling desirous that you should hereafter entertain a better opinion of the citizens of New Orleans than you now can, after having had such a benefit on Friday last, we would now most respectfully request of you to engage the Camp Street Theatre for one night more, for a benefit, that we may say to you emphatically, and prove it by deeds, that we can appreciate genuine dramatic talent.

There are those among us for whom you have beguiled many an hour that would otherwise have passed wearily away in Albany and other cities of the Union, and we regret that circumstances forbade your having a crowded house on the late occasion. Should you be pleased, Madame, to honor us with another opportunity of showing our good will—address your reply to Mr. G. Wilkins Bendall, Editor of the *Picayune*, stating what evening will be convenient for you. In such case, we feel assured that the house will be made a bumper by MANY FRIENDS.

New Orleans, April 9th, 1839.

The tender was accepted. The comedy of the "School of Reform" was the play selected, Mrs. George Barrett as Mrs. Ferment. The house was very full, the receipts large, with private donations. It was, in every sense, a substantial benefit to those it was intended to serve and honor. This night closed the season; the actors and actresses leaving as usual for healthier climes during the hot months. Mrs. John Greene, however, engaged the building for one night more, nearly all the performers volunteering, when, after paying charges, they cleared six hundred dollars. Thus strengthened in pecuniary resources, they left their generous patrons of New Orleans, in "good health and spirits," as Diggory says.

Doctor Lardner, about these times, occupied the theatres with his astronomical lectures with much profit to himself. His illustrating machinery was a great hit, and being novel, won largely upon public approbation. Mr. George Holland, the comedian, came out with magnificent illusions on the same evenings, at New Orleans and Mobile, and the learned Dr. lighted up his planetarium-orrery. At one time, while the Greenes were sojourning at New Orleans, a magical progressive city of harlequin phases, they were domiciled, or had apartments in a very convenient building for a wayfarer, called "The Arcade," wherein were congregated James H. Caldwell, George Barrett, and Mr. Barton; the latter, one of the old school actors, and for several years acting manager for Mr. Caldwell, at the Crescent City—a calm, moral, dignified gentleman in manners, but of eccentric ways, not offensive however, but rather of garrulous vein. He was more of a reader than an actor, and was the person who advised Charlotte Cushman to make an effort to essay tragedy after she had lost her admirable voice by some freak of nature during her voyage to New Orleans, a misfortune sufficient to have crushed a spirit less buoyant than her own. He became her elocutionary teacher, and brought her out as Lady Macbeth for his benefit. The rest is known, Charlotte still lives and reigns! But poor Barton is no more. This amiable man and melancholy, genial spirit of truth, of honor, and mental enrichments was much afflicted with asthmatic affections; he retired to his native England, where he taught elocution as a means of living.

When the Greenes left New Orleans for Cincinnatti the boat on its way there stopped at Louisville, Kentucky. John R. Scott learning that the Greenes were on board, waited upon them at the boat. He was then playing an engagement at Mrs. Drake's Theatre. Scott, on his return from the boat, told Mrs. Drake of the circumstance, and she immediately dispatched a messenger to Mr. Greene with a wish to engage them, but ere the messenger got to the wharf, the steamer had departed for the Queen City. Before their arrival there, however, the mail had forestalled their coming with a letter with terms from Mrs. Drake. They returned in the next boat. Here they found a congregation of stars—E. Forrest, J. R. Scott, Webb, and Mrs. George Barrett. Sheridan Knowles play of "Virginius," was acted, with Forrest as Virginius, Webb as Appius, John Greene as Dentatus, Mrs. Barrett as Virginia, and Mrs. Greene as Servia. The stars were as numerous now as those of the firmament. Miss Davenport succeeded, playing such parts as Young Norval, Dumb Boy of Manchester, while Celeste followed with her clap-trap "French Spy," "The Devil's Daughter," and other "omnium gatherum" dramas! It was during the performance of one of these pieces that a very distressing accident befel one of the performers in the "Spy." James Rowe, a young aspirant for stage honors, expressed a desire to play the part of Toney—a part to which Mr. Watson had been cast, but which he very cheerfully resigned to the ambitious Rowe; the character he sustained with great *eclat*, having made quite a hit on the night in question. While thus elated with his success he was joking and gymnasting behind the scenes. While striking attitudes with his drawn bayonet in his hand, his foot caught some projection on the scenery, and in trying to extricate himself, he fell on the naked bayonet which pierced his body some six inches. This was at first unperceived by those who saw him fall, as they thought it only a sham, but on his not stirring at all for some moments, they were led to examine him, when to their horror he was a corpse. He was instantly conveyed to the green-room, and laid on a sofa. Physicians were in attendance, but in vain; all surgical aid was fruitless. Mrs. Drake allowed the performances to go on, being overruled by others. She regretted it much on the following day. The denunciations from every quarter were loud and severe. The press was strong in censure. The young man was much respected in Louisville; he possessed worth and talent. His funeral obsequies were largely attended by citizens and all the performers.

Many have heard of Mr. Charles Parsons, tragedian and minister of the Gospel, the stage and the pulpit, and the pulpit and the stage. Mr. Parsons was studying for the church, and a very prominent actress was also in a similar state of grace. We believe their purposes were true and founded in sincerity and good faith. We cannot see how the profession of a player, if pursued with propriety and moral conduct, can be incompatible with pure religion; many persons deem it inconsistent and impossible. Such impressions are uncharitable towards a class of human beings endowed with a taste for the arts and clearly of cultivated intellects as the followers of a literary profession.

Mrs. Siddons—whose life, talent, genius, and virtues are history, and as such adorns England's annals in the arts and the drama—affords to our thoughts a striking illustration. On being saved from a fearful death by burning on the stage, she silently returned thanks to God for her preservation, and in describing her own mood of mind, exclaimed: "Never did I feel more devout, or have a firmer faith in an everlasting providence." Much ignorant fustian is preached against the profession as to its personal modes and its evil disseminating influences. Allow us to close this prosy moral subject with an anecdote that occurred in the late Mr. W. B. Wood's family—a private circle even "without fear, without reproach." About the year 1818, the tragedy of "Bertram" (then new) proved highly successful in Philadelphia. It was strongly criticised on account of its alleged immoral plot and drawn character. It would seem wonderful that, if these objections were well founded, it should have been written by a clergyman, and authorised for public performance by the Lord Chamberlain—with the addition of a thorough revisal by the licensers—a person at that period in London remarkable for his rigid adherence to morals in dramatic plot and language, as well as required absence of all political, anti-monarchical references. With us, as elsewhere, the tragedy was severely scathed by the press. Mr. Wood, in his "*Recollections*," relates the *unpleasant* event in the following judicious way: "These severe strictures were not confined to occasional essays or notices, but, in our case, at least, proceeded from the pulpit, no doubt from the error of referring only to the original printed edition, unaware of the fact that every doubtful line of illusion had been carefully struck out by the licenser, whose authorized copy alone we followed. On one occasion the speaker became so much hurried away by a mistaken impression, as boldly to appeal to his audience, and ask what estimate could any one make of the feelings or the principles of that woman—of her perceptions of right or wrong—who could be found capable of representing the heroine of this shameful production. I know not whether the gentleman was aware that the unfortunate person who, the week before, in discharge of her professional engagements, had been representing this character, was at the very time a regular member of his own congregation, and was seated on that Sunday, as she usually was, in her accustomed place at church, which was in close proximity to the speaker, and in full view of every person present." This lady was Mrs. Wood—the manager's wife. We observed that she was always very strict in her religious observances. How often have we heard the strange ejaculation: "*Who do you think I saw at church? Why, Mr. or Mrs. —— M——n, of the Centre!* Who would have thought *of seeing them there!*" as if really they thought the actors were not *human beings*, or, being of another organization. If players are not equals in the sight of God with their brethren, they are bound by the same human laws in all things *here*.

Mr. Hodges now opened the Nashville theatre, in Tennessee. Learning that the Louisville theatre was to close, he offered the Greenes an engagement. It was accepted, and thither they went, and were most kindly received, professionally and privately; before which audience they continued to appear with yearly increasing appreciation of their merits.

Their first stopping place was at the City Hotel, at Nashville. The manager, however, had furnished apartments in the theatre, which were very comfortable, and had the appearance of a home, to which he politely invited the Greenes—a most convenient arrangement.

The theatre opened with "The Stranger," Mrs. Greene playing Mrs. Haller, which was attended with a most painful accident at the end of the fourth act, where the introduction of the Stranger to Mrs. Haller takes place. The well-known tableau forms a striking incident in the play. The Stranger, making an exclamation at the sudden appearance of his repudiated wife, starts, and makes an exit while the wife falls fainting into the arms of her protectors, the drop-curtain falling as quickly as possible on the picture. This curtain had attached to its barrel a heavy iron bar, to give rapidity to its descent. The group not being far enough back from its line, in its descent it struck Mrs. Greene just above the ankle of the left leg, contusing it seriously. In this awful state of suffering, her ankle bound up, she contrived to finish the part, and to go through the arduous fifth act with the Stranger. Many of the audience, out of sympathy for her sufferings, desired the act to be dispensed with. The next night she, thus invalided, appeared as Bianca, in "Fazio," as no substitute could be readily procured in so brief a time; and on the following night limped through the Widow Melnotte, on the occasion of Mr. Hodges performing Claude Melnotte, sooner than have the piece postponed. At the close of this performance she was conveyed to her chamber, where she remained painfully confined to her couch for above six weeks. During this time the spectacle dramas of "The Mountain Sylph" and the "Deep, Deep Sea" were successfully produced as novelties *par excellence*. Mrs. Greene was greatly missed in all those pieces. Her next appearance was when only partially recovered, so that she could limp along like the lady with the cork leg. She appeared as the Widow Greene, in "The Love Chase." This effort laid her up again.

TO BE CONTINUED.

OUR DRAMATIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.

EUTIE HENDERSON.

This lady is the daughter of Henry Lewis, the veteran actor and stage manager, and wife of Wm. Henry Henderson, the present manager of the Pittsburgh Theatre. She was brought up in Philadelphia, and educated in the convent of Notre Dame, in Cincinnati. She made her first appearance on the stage in Cincinnati, at the theatre now known as Wood's Theatre, her father at that time being the manager. After leaving there she played juvenile business in several of the Southern theatres, also in New York, Albany and Troy. In the summer of 1862 she sailed for Europe, and made her appearance at the Adelphi, Liverpool, as Fanchon, being the first lady that had played that character in the Queen's dominions. On the 9th of Feb., 1863, she appeared as Fanchon at the Standard Theatre, London, and continued there eight weeks with great success. She played Fanchon fifteen times. After remaining in the provinces to fill brief star engagements, she sailed for the States and arrived home May 4th, 1863, and made her appearance at the Pittsburgh Theatre June 8th, in the "Flower Girl," produced for the first time in this country. She also appeared in "Kathleen Mavourneen" and the "Gipsey Girl." Her engagement was a very successful one, and the lady was welcomed by a host of admirers every night she appeared. On the 6th of July she commenced a two weeks engagement at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, opening in the drama of the "Flower Girl." She then took a starring tour through the West, and appeared at many of the principal theatres with decided success. She went as far as Leavenworth, where she fulfilled one of the largest and most successful engagements of the season. In the following spring she appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for two weeks. Her last engagement was at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, only a week since, and although it was at the termination of a long and prosperous season, her engagement is said to have been a brilliant one for herself as well as the management. As an actress she is very versatile and very pleasing. She sings and dances well, plays comedy and almost every line in the business of the stage. She lacks force in impassioned scenes; more spirit and animation, and a freer and fuller use of her fine voice, and more decisive gestures would increase her popularity to a great degree. It is not *power* in which she is deficient, but she has not learned how to use the power she possesses so as to produce electrifying effects. Her success as an actress, however, is almost certain.

CRICKET.

Matches to be Played.

JULY 26.—St. George's Second Eleven vs. New York Second, at Hoboken.

AUG. 2 and 3.—St. George vs. New York, at Hoboken.

SEPT. 5 and 6.—St. George vs. Garrison, of Montreal and Quebec, at Hoboken.

20 and 21.—St. George vs. Boston, at Hoboken.
St. George vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.
St. George vs. Young America, at Hoboken.
St. George Second vs. New York Second, at Bedford, L. I.

NEWARK vs. NEW YORK.

The match between these clubs—return game, eleven *vs.* eleven—which took place at Bedford on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th, resulted in the signal success of the New York club, whose total score exceeded that of their opponents with ten wickets to fall. This match was such a fine display of cricket all round, especially as regards the batting, that we here to give a full and detailed report.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

Newark went first to the bat, sending in Ford and "Douglas," at 1 P. M., to the bowling of Marsh and Crossley. The heavy rain of the night previous had deadened the ground considerably, and made it favorable for the bat, but nevertheless the bowling was such as to require considerable skill to defend the wickets, much less to score many runs from it. The first two wickets fell for two runs, but when Baker and Bullis got in together, the game became interesting, the former not only showing an excellent defence but also the ability to drive Crossley for couplers to an extent that bowler is not usually accustomed to. Bullis had his old luck again, for the first ball from Marsh hit the off stump, pushing the bail forward but not off, this being one of the nine lives Bullis seems to be entitled to in a match. Before these two had been parted 18 had been placed upon the score book, of which Bull's had scored 5 in good style. Walters followed him, and obtained the same number, both falling victims to Marsh's bowling. Baker had been in three-quarters of an hour, and had scored 18 very creditably indeed; five twos—drives—being conspicuous in his score, when he popped up one to the on side, which Sharp attended to well, Baker's wicket, the fifth, falling for 30, Hallis being his successor. Hallis came in evidently meaning mischief, but Crossley's first ball got in on his stumps, and he retired in favor of Jefferson, the latter facing Hattersley. Six wickets had now fallen for 30 runs, and Newark stock was decidedly below par; now, however, the game began to assume a very different aspect, both these fine batsmen at once giving life to things generally, and especially to the fielders, who began to be very active in the leather hunting business. The success of those two Newarkers brought on a change in the bowling, Lester taking Crossley's end, and Boot—a new and valuable acquisition to the New York club, from Nottingham—going on in place of Marsh. For half an hour these players afforded to spectators the sight of some very good cricket, Hattersley being the first and Jefferson the second to retire, the former being bowled by Boot and the latter run out, Oakley throwing the ball in well. The seventh wicket went down for 80 runs—quite a difference between that and the previous total. Hattersley's share of the 50 additional runs thus put on the telegraph was 25, marked by a 6 drive (lost ball), a leg hit for 4, 2 threes and 2 twos, all fine hits. Jefferson's 21 also included a leg hit for 6 (lost ball), a 3 drive and 3 twos. Kidd and Warner succeeded them, both batting well for their scores, Kidd getting 3 twos in his 7, and Warner a 3 drive and 2 leg hit in his 10, the latter carrying his bat out. The veteran Perrin got off a hit to leg for 3 before he retired, the last wicket going down for the grand total of 111. Only four byes were scored in this innings, the long stopping of Suydam being excellent.

At 3:30, after a lunch of sandwiches and ale—the hot dinner usual at cricket matches being wisely dispensed with—New York sent in Sharp and Hudson to the bowling of Hallis and Walters, and for an over or two, things looked promising for a fine display of batting from both the batsmen, but Hallis soon found his way in on Hudson's stumps, off the batter's pad, and Hudson retired in favor of Higham, the first wicket falling for 6 only, of which Hudson's share was 2. Sharp and Higham made things lively and pleasant between the wickets for the best part of an hour, Higham being the first to retire for an average score, marked by a pretty cut for 2, obtained after he had been neatly caught at wicket by Warner; the umpire not seeing the catch, Higham had a life given him. Boot took his place, the 2d wicket falling for 30. Boot did not face Sharp an over, for the latter was bowled the first ball from Hallis, a well obtained 18 testifying to his skill at the bat, his score being marked by 2 threes—leg hit and drive—and 2 twos; 3d wicket for 30. North followed Sharp, but he did not stay in long, his score being but an average one, marked by a drive for 4 and a leg hit for 2. Byron succeeded him, facing Boot, the 4th falling for 43. Now it was that the feature of the match commenced, viz., Boot's activity in securing runs and Byron's splendid display of batting. Byron went in at 4:43 and at 6:30 stumps were drawn, Byron still being in at the bat with the splendid tally of 73 runs placed to his credit on the score book, consisting of 2 fours, a drive and leg hit; 4 threes, 2 leg hits, a cut and a drive; 17 twos, chiefly drives; and 16 singles. Before he lost Boot for a partner—to whose activity and judgement in running he was indebted for quite an addition to his score—the latter had added 25 to the score, marked by a leg hit for 6 (lost ball), 3 threes, drives and a leg hit; and 2 twos, cuts. While he was in he kept the game alive, and made it interesting to all on the ground. We wish there were more such "lively chaps" as Boot in our clubs; if there were, the game would not be played in such a solemn, business like way it frequently is. Dempsey, another new man from Surrey, followed Boot, and before he retired he had placed 6 to his credit, marked by a 3 and 3 drives; Crossley being his successor, and Byron's partner when stumps were drawn.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

On Tuesday, the 18th, the weather was more favorable for play even than before, and at an early hour a numerous assemblage of spectators were on the ground, anticipating another fine display; it was, however, near 1 o'clock before play was resumed, and then Byron and Crossley went in again, facing the bowling of Hallis and Kidd. Byron was in good trim for play, and felt like making his score 100, but the ground was more lively than it was the day previous, and Hallis was more effective, a careful defence being requisite to hold one's own against his assaults. Crossley, however, played him nicely, and Byron also, the latter getting two singles off him, thereby making his score just three-quarters of a hundred. In trying to cut a good length ball off Kidd, however, Byron played it a little late, and the ball went into Bullis' hands as short slips, Byron retiring to the club house amidst the applause of all present. Much of the interest in the match now ceased, and it became no more exciting than ordinary contests. The fourth wicket had fallen for 48, but before the fifth went down—which it did the day previous—133 had been placed upon the docket, and when Byron retired the total stood 173. Crossley afterwards run up his score to 10, in which a 3 drive and 2 cut were prominent, and Marsh, before he was run out, got a cut for 3 off Hallis, and Suydam a 2 off Kidd, Lester carrying his bat out, the last wicket falling for 184, of which 29 were extras.

At 1:40 Newark went in for their second innings, Warner and Ford being their first representatives. For twenty minutes these batsmen showed some very pretty cricket, the veteran, especially, doing good service at the bat, indeed his display in this innings was the best we ever saw him make. Warner was the first to retire, 8 being his figure, marked by a good drive for 3 off Marsh, the first wicket falling for 20. Bullis succeeded him, and being lame, had Kidd to run for him. Before he was disposed of he had added 9 to the score, in his usual style, marked by a 2 hit, his wicket falling for 34. This was a good average. Walters and Hattersley, the successors of Warner and Bullis, were disposed of cheaply for singles, and Jefferson retired from stopping a straight ball, bowled over the wicket from Marsh, 10 being his score, marked by a 2 leg hit. Hallis retired for 4, being bowled by a trimmer from Crossley, and Kidd was handsomely caught at wicket by Higham off Marsh, for nothing, Higham's wicket keeping being a feature of the New York play. Orton had followed Hallis, the sixth wicket having fallen for 58, nearly 20 runs being required to save a defeat in one innings. As Baker had not arrived, and the bowling was well on the wickets and dangerous, it was a matter of some doubt whether the Newarkers could manage things so as to put the New York eleven in at the bat again. Orton, however, proved to be a trump card on this occasion, and by the excellent defence of his wicket and his good hitting—his average score being marked with a 3 drive and 2 leg hit—he not only won the odd trick but divided the honors of the innings with the veteran Ford, whose 25, by the way, marked by 3 threes—drives and a leg hit—and 3 two-leg hits and a cut, was the feature of the Newark play at the bat. The ninth wicket having fallen for 76, and Baker being absent New York had to go in at the bat to secure four runs, and Lester and North were deputed to win the match.

At 4 P.M. these batsmen took their places at the wicket, facing the bowling of Hallis and Kidd. Hallis led off with a wide ball, Lester then cut him nicely for a single which, with a bye, made the score just equal with the total of the Newark eleven. In the second over from Hallis Lester again got a fine hit off him, securing one run, which was the winning run, and nearly another; in trying to secure the second run of the hit he was run out. When the parties returned to the club-house a great talk was had as to whether New York won by nine or ten wickets. To us the whole question lays in a nutshell. If New York won with ten wickets to fall—which we think they did undoubtedly—then Lester is entitled to a record on the score of "Lester not out 1." But if, on the contrary, he is to be recorded as run out, then New York only won with 9 wickets to fall. But the game ended the moment the winning run was made, whether it is recorded or not is a matter of no moment as regards the result; for when Lester made the first run of his hit he closed the game, and all that occurred afterwards goes for nothing. The score of our reporter differs from that of the scorers in the respect of giving Byron 75 instead of 74. Were scorers in match games placed by themselves or in such a position where they could record the game uninterrupted by the annoyances they are generally subjected to, we should not hesitate to correct our record by their tally; but, inasmuch as they are not so situated, but on the contrary, are generally located too far from the players, and what is worse, are surrounded by people who naturally enough ask questions and converse on topics likely to distract the scorers' attention, to say nothing of the noise around them preventing them from hearing calls of the umpires; and as our reporter takes his seat as near the fielders as he can get without interfering with them, and avoids all converse possible and all interruptions, it is but just to presume that he is likely to be correct in his record, and under the circumstances of this game, we therefore give his score in preference to that of the scorers, who, however competent to discharge their duties, were not in a position to avoid the interruptions and annoyances we have alluded to. In England scorers have a tent to themselves, and the remarks, "You must not talk with the scorers, sir;" and "Keep away from the scorers' tent, sir," are as familiar as the game itself; Below will be found the full score:—

NEWARK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ford b Marsh	1	b Crossley	25
Douglas b Crossley	0	b Crossley	7
Baker c Sharp b Crossley	16	absent	0
Bullis b Marsh	5	b Marsh	9
Walters b Marsh	5	b Marsh	1
Hallis b Crossley	0	b Marsh	4
Jefferson run out	21	l b w b Marsh	10
Hattersley b Boot	25	run out	1
Kidd b Marsh	7	c Higham b Marsh	0
Warner not out	10	b Marsh	8
Perrin b Marsh	6	not out	2
Byes, 4; leg byes, 5; wides, 6	15	Bye, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 5..	0
Total	111	Total	76

NEW YORK.

First Innings.			
Sharp b Hallis	18	Crossley c Hattersley b Hallis	10
Hudson b Hallis	2	Marsh run out	3
Higham b Walters	7	Suydam b Kidd	2
Boot c Bullis b Walters	25	Lister not out	2
North b Hallis	7	Byes, 15; leg byes, 2; wides, 12	29
Byron c Bullis b Kidd	75		
Dempsey b Walters	6	Total	184

Score on second innings 4

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

NEW YORK—First Innings.

	Balls.	*Runs.*	*Maidens.*	*Wickets.*	*Wides.*
Marsh	169	39	8	5	2
Crossley	56	30	5	3	0
Lister	20	13	1	0	1
Boot	52	14	4	1	3
Second Innings.					
Marsh	104	39	9	6	1
Dempsey	20	9	2	0	4
Crossley	84	19	10	2	0
NEWARK—First Innings.					
Hallis	136	71	9	4	4
Walters	92	53	4	3	4
Bullis	12	17	0	0	1
Kidd	29	14	4	2	3
Second Innings.					
Hallis	6	2	0	0	1
Kidd	4	0	1	0	0

Umpires—Messrs. Cuyp, of the Long Island Club, and Barron, of the Boston Club. Scorers—Messrs. Bull and Wakefield. Time of game—10 hours.

AMSTERDAM AND SCHENECTADY vs. TROY.

An eleven cricketers selected from the above-named places played a cricket match with the Rensselaer Club, of Troy, at Troy, N. Y., on the 13th inst., of which we append the score:—

AMSTERDAM AND SCHENECTADY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Jackson hit wicket b Crow	4	b Corps	4
Neff b Crow	0	b Crow	1
Young st Wynn b Corps	5	b Corps	4
Reeves b Corps	2	c and b Corps	3
Burke b Corps	2	b Corps	10
Fagan c Morris b Corps	7	b Crow	4
Knox b Corps	2	c Follett b Corps	1
Nevins st Wynn b Corps	1	not out	27
Woodhead b Crow	3	c Wynn b Corps	0
Bunn not out	3	b Corps	0
Ouderkirk st Wynn b Corps	0	b Crow	1
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1	2	Byes, 4; leg bye, 1	5
Total	31	Total	60

TROY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Van Cleet b Jackson	3	c Nevins b Ouderkirk	0
Corps b Jackson	3	st Woodhead b Nevins	8
Crow b Jackson	14	c Fagan b Jackson	3
Wynn b Burke	5	b Nevins	7
Whitehead b Jackson	9	b Jackson	1
Doughty st Woodhead b Jackson	1	c Fagan b Jackson	0
Lacy b Burke	1	b Jackson	0
Morris b Jackson	3	c Ouderkirk b Nevins	10
Ford c Bunn b Burke	0	l b w b Jackson	4
Follett c and b Burke	2	not out	0
Pratt not out	0	c Reeves b Ouderkirk	3
Wides, 2; leg byes, 3	5	Byes, 6; leg bye, 1; wides, 2..	9
Total	37	Total	45

CRICKET CORRECTION.

As the score sent us last week of the match played at Shelburne Falls, Mass., between the Franklin and Boston clubs, was erroneous in several particulars, we here give it as corrected:—

BOSTON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Roddick c Eaton b Bullis	9	b Dronfield	13
Cashman b Martin	0	c Moore b Grinold	2
Hammond b Bullis	20	run out	7
Ashwell c Yale b Bullis	2	c Dronfield b Martin	4
Draper not out	10	st Eaton b Grinold	20
O'Brien run out	2	c Yale b Bullis	17
Calthrop b Bullis	0	b Martin	1
Garrett c Martin b Dronfield	5	b Martin	5
Crockett run out	2	b Martin	0
Wilder c Bullis b Dronfield	1	not out	2
Collamore run out	0	b Martin	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 2; wides, 3	14	Byes, 16; leg bye, 1; wides, 5	22
Total	65	Total	93

FRANKLIN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Moore c Calthrop b Hammond	3	c Ashwell b O'Brien	3
Grinold c Roddick b Hammond	4	b O'Brien	19
Dronfield b O'Brien	0	run out	7
Bullis b O'Brien	0	c O'Brien b Draper	46
Hinde b O'Brien	7	c Hammond b Draper	16
Clarke l b w b O'Brien	2	b Draper	13
Eaton c Ashwell b O'Brien	0	l b w b Draper	8
Yale b Hammond	0	b Calthrop	1
Halligan not out	3	c Crockett b O'Brien	3
Pratt b O'Brien	10	run out	8
Martin c Garrett b Calthrop	5	net out	1
Byes, 5; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	7	Byes, 19; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	24
Total	41	Total	149

OLYMPIAN vs. POWELTON.

These cricket clubs, the former of the Quaker City, the latter of West Philadelphia, played a match on the 13th and 15th inst., on the grounds of the former, at Camden, N. J., of which we append the score:—

POWELTON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Woolman b Cunnington	2	b Jenkins	0
C. Finley b Cunnington	10	b Jenkins	9
G. Palmer b Jenkins	5	run out	16
W. Finley c Allen b Jenkins	0	c and b Jenkins	16
N. Woolman b Jenkins	0	c Diehl b Jenkins	9
R. Stien run out	1	b Jenkins	0
J. Robison b Cunnington	2	not out	2
A Hamer b Cunnington	1	absent	0
C. Jones c Lister b Jenkins	4	absent	0
C. Hamer not out	0	c Benedict b Jenkins	11
C. Elliott b Jenkins	0	b Graffen	0
Byes, 25; leg bye, 1; wides, 4	30	Byes, 2; leg byes, 6; wide, 1	9
Total	55	Total	72

OLYMPIAN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Cunnington b C. Finley	3	absent	0
Allen b C. Finley	3	b Palmer	0
Castle not out	2	run out	0
Cain b Palmer	1	c and b C. Finley	0
Lister b Finley	1	b Palmer	3
Bandig b Palmer	0	absent	0
N. Graffen b Finley	2	b Palmer	2
H. Graffen b Palmer	0	b Palmer	0
Diehl run out	0	b Finley	3
Donredoure run out	0	not out	1
Jenkins run out	1	b C. Finley	3
Byes, 8; wides, 4; leg byes, 3	15	Byes, 7; leg byes, 8; wide, 1	16
Total	29	Total	28

LAWRENCE vs. BOSTON.

The first eleven of the Lawrence Club, of Lawrence, Mass., and the second eleven of the Boston Club, played a cricket match on the grounds of the latter at East Cambridge on the 20th inst. It was decided by the first innings, which occupied nearly the whole day, and the Lawrence Club carried home the trophy of victory. That club, although lately organized, contains several experienced players, and all of them did well on that day. The Boston eleven was very weak in bowling, and the fielding was not by any means what it ought to be. The following is the score:

Lawrence.		Boston.	
Crowther run out	8	Winter b Crowther	1
Fletcher run out	0	Doherty c Fletcher b Butler	2
Leech c Lancey b Mulcahy	54	Sullivan c and b Leech	15
Etchell b Seddon	3	Mulcahy b Butler	0
Ireson b Davis	3	Lancey c and b Butler	12
Stevens c Doherty b Winter	9	Davis not out	11
Stevenson c and b Mulcahy	16	Ranlett b Leech	2
Butler run out	4	Seddon c and b Leech	0
Johnson b Mulchay	5	Collamore c Ireson b Leech	0
Chadwick run out	0	Morcer b Leech	13
Warburton not out	8	Rockwell b Leech	5
Wides, 22; byes, 6; leg byes, 2	30	Wides, 19; byes, 8	27
Total	140	Total	88

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. Leech was made the recipient of a new bat from his associates in the Lawrence Club for his handsome score.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

The cricket contests between the Gentlemen Cricketers vs. Players, which rank third in importance to all the various and well contested cricket matches, was fully up to the usual standard the present year. The match in hand was played at the Oval, London, Eng., on the 4th and 5th of July. This match has been an annual one since 1857; the Players have won all of them with the exception of that played in 1862, when it was drawn in favor of the Gentlemen. The score:—

PLAYERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. Jupp c and b W. G. Grace	48	l b w b R. D. Walker	16
T. Humphrey c V. E. Walker b R. D. Walker	64	c Lyttelton b E. M. Grace	58
A. Shaw run out	18	c E. M. Grace b W. G. Grace	8
G. Bennett c Mitchell b W. G. Grace	3	c I. D. Walker b W. G. Grace	16
H. H. Stephenson b R. D. Walker	8	b Wilkinson	4
T. Hearne c Wilkinson b W. G. Grace	2	c V. E. Walker b E. M. Grace	77
L. Greenwood b W. G. Grace	5	c Lyttelton b E. M. Grace	31
G. Griffith c Mitchell b Wilkinson	35	c R. D. Walker b E. M. Grace	11
W. Mortlock not out	38	c R. D. Walker b W. Grace	20
T. Lockyer c E. M. Grace b R. D. Walker	0	not out	18
E. Willsher b R. D. Walker	6	c Lyttelton b R. D. Walker	6
Byes, 5; leg byes, 4	9	Byes, 4; leg byes, 7; wides, 2	13
Total	231	Total	278

GENTLEMEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. C. G. Lyttelton b Bennett	8	run out	20
E. M. Grace c Lockyer b Bennett	8	b Willsher	10
R. D. Walker b Willsher	3	c Willsher b Bennett	92
A. J. Wilkinson b Bennett	3	c Willsher b Bennett	21
R. A. H. Mitchell b Shaw	53	c Lockyer b Willsher	33
C. F. Buller c Lockyer b Willsher	17	c and b Shaw	15
I. D. Walker b Willsher	6	b Shaw	0
W. G. Grace b Shaw	23	not out	12
A. W. Daniel b Bennett	21	c Hearne b Bennett	8
V. E. Walker

A DRAUGHT CHALLENGE.—Mr. C. Heineman, Butler, Pa., is anxious to play a match of six games of Draughts by correspondence. He proposes to put up a set of the Waverly Novels (12 vols.) valued at twelve dollars, against a ten dollar greenback. Any player wishing to accept the challenge can direct to Mr. H., as above.

Game No. 20.--Vol. XIII.

The second game in the second great match between Wylie and Martins. Played at Glasgow, Scotland, August, 1863.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Martins. Black.	Wylie. White.	Martins. Black.	Wylie. White.
1..11 to 15	21 to 17	12..15 to 22	26 to 17
2.. 8 11	17 13	13..19 26	30 23
3.. 9 14	25 21	14.. 6 15	13 6
4..11 16	24 20	15.. 2 9	24 20
5..15 19	20 11	16..15 19(b)	1 26
6.. 7 14	22 17	17.. 1 6(c)	32 27
7.. 4 8	29 25	18.. 9 13	17 14
8.. 3 7	25 22	19..13 17	27 24
9.. 7 11	22 18	20..17 22	24 15
10.. 5 9	27 24	21..11 27	20 4
11..10 15(a)	17 10	22..22 31	Drawn.

(a) A tearing up of things.
(b) If Wylie had played 23 to 18 he would have won the game.
(c) We think Wylie could have won if he had played 28 to 24 at this point.

Solution of Position No. 29--Vol. XIII.

BY D. P., of Aberdeen.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1.. 3 to 7	15 to 8	4..32 to 28	15 to 22
2.. 7 11	8 15	5..28 1	2 7
3..22 26	13 24	6.. 1 6, and wins.	

Solution of Position No. 30.--Vol. XIII.

BY J. H. B.

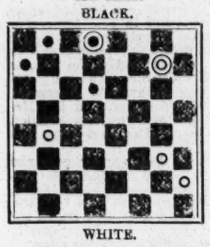
Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1..16 to 12	8 to 11	4..31 to 26	30 to 23
2..27 31	26 30	5..16 19, and wins.	
3..12 16	11 15		

Position No. 31, Vol. XIII.

BY J. H. BURNHAM.

END-GAME.

BLACK.



WHITE.

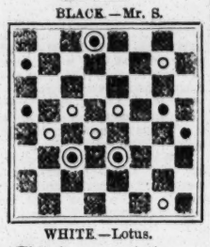
Black to move and win.

Position No. 32, Vol. XIII.

BY LOTUS.

END-GAME.

BLACK.—Mr. S.



WHITE.—Lotus.

White to move and win.

To Draught Players.

THE ELEMENTS OF DRAUGHTS; OR, BEGINNERS' SURE GUIDE. By the Draught Editor of the CLIPPER. This book has been pronounced by the Editor of Bell's Life to be "THE BEST ELEMENTARY TREATISE EVER WRITTEN ON THE GAME." Printed on fine paper, gilt binding, illustrated with diagrams, and enriched by numerous games from the best masters. Anderson's system of recording, together with Patterson's system complete. Advanced players will find this treatise well worthy their notice. Sent, post paid, to any address in the United States, for 50 cents. Address I. D. J. SWEET, CLIPPER OFFICE,
18-tf No. 22 Spruce street, New York.

THE RING.

JACK AND JIM TURNER MATCHED,
AT 180 LBS. FOR $500 A SIDE, OPEN FOR $1000.
THE DAY OF BATTLE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19,
TO TAKE PLACE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WISHING to give Jack Turner a chance to show of what stuff he's made, and learning that another Turner, one Jim, at present located in Philadelphia, was anxious for a scrap with anybody at "nine stun four," Jem Colbert of this city went on there, and arrangements were entered into between the two Turners to fight a battle royal. A more even match would be hard to get up, as both men are about the same age, although Jack is about two inches taller, and both come from good British fighting stock. Jack, or "Tightback," first came into notice by his two hours' fight with Andy Gidlow, on board a steamboat in Boston Harbor, which eventually ended in a draw and the confinement of poor Jack for several "moons" for this little bit of diversion, although there were none turned "informers; but the Puritanical Nutmegs went to much trouble to persecute the man simply on the ground of his being a pugilist. Some years rolled on, and Jack kept shady, not caring to undergo penal servitude at the hands of such Aminadab Sleeks, until Jimmy Kerrigan and he got matched for the handsome sum of $2,000, which ended very unfavorably for Jack, by his forfeiting the nice little pile of $1,000 by being overweight, much to the annoyance and discomfiture of those who put up the "sugar" for him. After this Jack left the City of Isms and Notions, and took up his abode in the goodly and liberal City of Gotham, where he was not long in finding new friends, who got up an impromptu match between him and Billy Dwyer, of California, when, after fighting six rattling rounds, the Jersey Philistines appeared on the scene and stopped the fun. The men afterwards agreed to a draw, and Jack bethought himself of settling down in a nice little alehouse, when the present match was made. He will probably train at Maguire's, the Red House. Jim Turner is a Yorkshireman, but has been in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" for several summers—so much so that, were he to "goo wum" again, by his looks and style he would be taken for a Brigadier or Alderman quicker than the rough-and-ready moulder he used to be. Jim had a couple of "brushes" in the old country with Black Frank, whom he defeated, and Ferguson, who licked him. His only battle in this country was with Jim Frawley, near Philadelphia, when, after fighting 48 rounds in 1h. 20min., the fight was decided against him for an alleged foul. Sim is backed from Killymaclinck, and will train from that neighborhood.

The following is a synopsis of the "articles" as signed by the principals and their witnesses—Jim Frawley for Jim Turner, and Jem Colbert and Rockey Moore for Jack Turner:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into in Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 20th. We, the undersigned, James Turner and John Turner, hereby agree to fight a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, for $500, open for $1,000 a side, Tuesday, September 19th, 1865, at 180lbs. respectively, and weigh the day before fighting, between 10 and 12 A. M., either man over weight to lose the money, the weighing and tossing for choice of ground to take place at the last deposit; to fight in Pennsylvania, within 100 miles of Philadelphia, and not under fifty (50). The first deposit of $150 a side is now deposited in the hands of Andrew Brumaker, and the second, of $100 a side, to be made at the northwest corner of 13th street and Girard avenue, at Wm. Fletcher's, on August 3d; the third, at Edward Hastings', 1131 Vine street, on August 17th, and the fourth, of $150, at Arthur Mullen's, 1434 Germantown Road, above Master street, on August 31st, the deposits to be made between 8 and 10 P. M., or the money lost; by the non-compliance to be at the place of weighing and tossing for the choice of ground at the time named, the man failing loses the money; the referee to be on the ground; the men to be in the ring between 6 and 10 A. M.; ED. CLIPPER to be final stakeholder; and the stakeholder shall notify the principals before the 19th of September, of the non-compliance with the above-named deposits; the money to be forwarded to the final stakeholder on the day following the last deposit.

Witness: JIM FRAWLEY, the Stiff 'Un, JAMES TURNER,
JEM COLBERT, JACK TURNER.
ROCKEY MOORE.

IMPROMPTU MILL
BETWEEN
HUGHY STEWART AND GUITON, BOTH ALBANIANS.

An off-hand contest came off at Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the 3d inst., between two young sports named Stewart and Guiton, for $25 a side. The match was the result of a previous dispute between the men. There was considerable difference in thier weight, Guiton scaling 184 lbs., while Stewart was scant 158 lbs. Joe Alexander and Dutch George acted as seconds for Guiton, Stewart being waited upon by George Marinus and Prof. Mam. A well known Albanian named Lambert was elected as referee, and at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock Stewart shied his castor into the ring, quickly followed by Guiton.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Upon toeing the scratch it was observed that, in addition to superior weight, Guiton topped his adversary by at least four inches, and it looked "a horse to a hen." The big 'un seemed full of confidence, and evidently considered he had a very easy little job before him. His attitude was rather awkward but rough and ready, and the question naturally suggested itself: How was Stewart to get at him? Stewart, as he advanced to meet his antagonist, was a picture of manly strength and development. His attitude, both for attack and defence, was good, and however confident Guiton looked, it was perfectly obvious that Stewart was not one whit behind him in that respect. Guiton had evidently made up his mind to set to work at once and cut his man down in a jiffy. He lumbered in like one of Grizzly Adams' bears, let go both hands with more vigor than judgment, but did not get home, and Stewart, in getting back, fell, but jumped up to renew the round, when Guiton went for him, put in a little one on the skull, and Hughy fell.

2. Guiton came up on the busthing system, but Stewart stopped him right and left, and stepping backward a pace, jobbed him nicely, as he approached, over the left eye. Guiton, not dismayed, took this compliment kindly, and returned slightly on the cheek. Stewart then got close up, and in a struggle for the fall twisted his leg between the legs of Guiton and threw him heavily, a back fall, adding his own weight to the severity thereof.

From this period up to the tenth round was of the reverest description, neither man gaining much advantage, when Stewart planted a terrific blow on Guiton's left temple, and floored him like a shot; and when time was called he could not appear at the scratch. The sponge was therefore thrown up and victory proclaimed for Stewart, after fighting 54 minutes. This fight was one of the most slashing affairs that has ever taken place in that vicinity, and Guiton, although the loser, has proven himself to be a game man. Both men were severely punished. Another match is talked of between the men, which, if it takes place, will no doubt be a very close thing.

SHORT, BUT MERRY MILL
BETWEEN
JACK ROBERTS AND CHARLEY HEMMING.

These light weights met on the 4th of July to contend for £5 a-side at catch-weight. It was an impromptu match, made only the previous week, and from the known capabilities of the young heroes, considerable interest was excited. Roberts is just turned 18, stands 5 ft. 11 in., has fought four battles, and weighs over 8st., whilst Hemming is a year older and weighs not more than 7 st. 8 lb. at the outside, and stands about the same height as his opponent. They were backed, respectively, Roberts from the Bull's Head, Fordrough street, and "Yellow" (who belongs to Mat Collinson's school of clever ones) from the Red Lion, Cleveland street. They tossed at Hemming's headquarters, but the tip was not given out till the eleventh hour, when a well-known spot, the scene of many brilliant encounters, was named as the rendezvous, and Hob lane, near Birmingham, Eng., was appointed, for which an early start was made, but on arriving at the chosen spot the spectral flittings of several demoniac blue jackets frightened the belligerents from their propriety, and a diversion was made to Hodge hill, near Castle Bromwich, where, the coast being clear, and a suitable spot found, a ring was quickly formed, and the men, "eager for the fray," lost no time in coming to the scratch. Seconds, from the first-class men of the Birmingham ring, did the needful, and business commenced without delay. They both stripped well, but want of training was evident. Betting two to 1 on Roberts.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. After some little sparring, Hemming gave the first blow on Roberts' cheek, which was returned by an attack on Roberts' daylight. After some more sparring Yellow gave his opponent a smart hit on the nasal organ, and produced an extemporaneous fountain of sanguine hue, at sight of which Roberts went in and closed; both fell, Hemming under.

2. Roberts hit Hemming a ringing blow on the ribs; Hemming cross countered with his right, and planted a hit over the left eye of Roberts, from which the blood flowed profusely. The close was to Hemming's advantage.

3. Both came to the scratch with considerable confidence, and commenced in earnest. Several body blows were given with telling effect, till Roberts had one too near the neck to be comfortable, and caused him some little confusion till he went down.

4. After a smart rally Hemming gave Roberts a remembrancer on the ear, which sent him down like a shot.

5. Roberts appeared rather distressed, and Hemming's sharp body hits told with fearful effect. Roberts retreated, fighting round the ring, followed closely by Hemming, who l st no opportunity of giving punishment, till a close brought both down.

6. Yellow came up evidently meaning mischief, whilst Roberts appeared rather astonished at the strong hints he had been given, as Hemming had evidently the lead, who commenced to force the fighting, as Roberts appeared content with the sparring portion. A tolerable rally brought the pluck out in both, and the close again placed Hemming over Roberts.

7. Some sharp hitting at the beginning, and Roberts made a telling hit at Hemming's right eye, which was returned with interest on Roberts's nasal organ.

8. Some good counters took place, give and take being the order of the day, terminating with fast fighting all round the ring, and the fall of both parties after a close.

9. Whilst the combatants were sparring preparatory to making play "the Assyrians came down like wolves upon the fold," and the partisans of both combatants took flight, *sauve qui peut*, and took refuge near the classical shades of Ascott, were the Beggar's Bush is always hospitably open. There the ring was again formed, and when all was ready, it was discovered that Roberts' seconds had disappeared; he refused to enter the ring without them. The referee deeming his refusal a give in, gave judgment accordingly, and the stakes were directed to be handed over to Hemming. This decision has been questioned, as the absence of the seconds was not voluntary, they having been engaged in a steeple-chase in an opposite direction, with a whole troop of police giving a view halloo in the rear. The time occupied in the rounds we have recorded was thirty-five minutes, and a more game fight, whilst it lasted, has seldom been witnessed. Neither of the combatants' faces are scarcely marked, but the body blows have left their sable tints in unmistakeable characters. Betting after the first round 6 to 4 on Hemming.

LIEUT. PATRICK BRANNAGAN, or Scotty of Brooklyn, as he is familiarly called, was recently married in San Francisco—at least a correspondent says so.

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THE TURF.

Cincinnati Fall Racing Meeting. 1865.
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AMOUNT OF PURSES, $6800.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY—SWEEPSTAKES OF $100 EACH.
Half forfeit for colts and fillies now three years old; $500 added; mile heats; to name and close the 1st of September, 1865; three or more to fill.
SAME DAY—Purse $400; for all ages; mile heats.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY—HURDLE RACE.
Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit; purse $700; over twelve hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches high; three miles; to close September 1st; weights out on the 6th; declaration on or before the 15th; second horse to receive entrance money and forfeits; five to enter, three to accept.
SAME DAY—Purse $500; for all ages; 1½ mile heats
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY—BURNET HOUSE CUP.
Purse $1500, gift of Silas F. Miller, Esq.; post stake $200 each, p p; two mile heats; for all horses; to close August 1; three to fill; four years old and under, their proper weight; five years old and over, 110 lbs; 3 lbs to mares and geldings.
SAME DAY—Two mile dash; purse $300; Selling Race
Horses entered to be sold for $1000, to carry their proper weight; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed 7 lbs; if entered to be sold for $500, allowed 14 lbs; if entered to be sold for $250, allowed 21 lbs. Any horse entered and not to be sold, to carry 10 lbs extra. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus to go to the Manager. The owner to retain his horse should he not go over the price entered to be sold for.
FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY—SWEEPSTAKES OF $100 EACH.
Half forfeit for colts and fillies now three years old; $700 added; two mile heats; to name and close the 1st of September, 1865; three or more to fill.
SAME DAY—Purse $600, gift of the owner of Mill Creek House; for all ages; mile heats, best three in five.
FIFTH AND LAST DAY, SATURDAY.
Purse $1000; for all horses; four mile dash.
SAME DAY—Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit; for colts and fillies now two years old; $200 added; one mile out; to name and close the 1st of September; three or more to fill.
SAME DAY—Purse $400; Handicap for Beaten Horses; mile heats.
All the above races to be governed by the same rules as the Spring Meeting. All entries to the above stakes to be directed R. K. COX, Esq., Jr., Burnet House, Cincinnati, Secretary of the Buckeye Club. R. UNDERWOOD, Manager.
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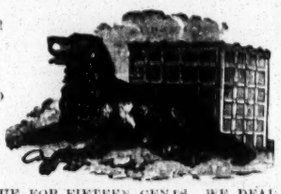

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Movements, Business, and Incidents of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical, and Minstrel Professions.

Our Letter-Box.

☞ We have letters for G. W. Charles, E. P. Kendall (2), J. J. Wallace, M. T. Skiff, C. Levick, F. A. Hall, Leon Chenat, James Harrison (2), Clate Vaughn, S. S. Tompkins, Hugh Hamill, Ned Davis, R. F. La Monte, Johnny Morrice, John Parcell, C. Barrett, Harry Stanwood, G. W. Marcelius, C. B. Forres, N. D. Roberts (2), J. Crosher, Wash. H. Donaldson, A. A. Wyatt, C. E. Madigan, Harry Evarts, C. W. Couldock, Mons. La Thorne, H. B. Gates, G. A. Sawin, Tommy Misco, J. W. Carner, T. J. Daly, Mons. Alexandre Zamfretta (3), (foreign), John Bushton, Dick McGowan, Willie Fields, Geo. Metcalf, Harry Bishop, H. T. Reed (4), Frank Lacy (foreign), Frank Edwards, W. T. Sears, Thomas Warwood, W. H. Gwynn, Tommy Baker, Anson Couse, J. H. Childers, W. W. Acker, W. C. Thompson, G. H. O'Harra (3), Frank Culley, Geo. Winship, H. C. Jarrett, Louis Zanfretta (foreign), Geo. F. Bailey, Walter Benn, Prof. T. W. Nichols, W. A. Wray, John Donniker, Mike Bryan, Misses Maggie Mitchell, J. DeCourtney, Kate Leslie, S. A. Nash, Susan Denin, Fannie Alleene, Alicia Gilbert, Bianche Moravia, Mary Partington, Fannie Bernard, Nellie Howard, Victoria Howard, Kittie E. Fyffe (3), Naomi Porter and Mrs. H. A. Perry.

City Summary.

MONDAY, July 24, 1865.

"SPRACHEN SIE DIETCHE?" "*Yah?*" "*Ist es so?*" "*Es ist so.*"

These brief sentences will convince our readers that we speak the German language with great fluency, and that we are *au fait* in both the high and low degrees of the sweet German accent, as well as the rich Irish brogue. During the past week the city has been in possession of the Dutch, and such gabbling and gobbling as we have been compelled to hear and see, would have crazed any other people but those of this "metropolis." We have talked so much Dutch since our last, that our jaws ache terribly, and our whole mental system is in a sort of coarse frenzy rolling. The occasion of all this hallaballoo in Dutch, was the assembling of divers singing societies to contest for a couple of German silver mugs and other prizes of a like Germanic character. *Das war gut.* There were the Leidertafels, Saengerendes, Saengerbunds, Maennerchors, Liederkranz, and various other bunds of equally sound and judicious appellations. The streets and saloons were alive with the native American Dutchmen and their "goot friints." The constant demand was—"*Gib mer etwas zu essen;*" "*ein;*" "*zwi;*" "*wir haben hunger;*" and many other delicate sounding words of foreign derivation and native improvement. If an occasional *lapsus linguæ* should occur in these erratic jottings down, the censure must be cast where it properly belongs, vizly, to the Liedertafels, and Saengerbunds. During the sojourn of the provincials among us, they consumed rivers of beer, and mountains of cheese. Here is a compilation of what our visitors wiped out in *one* day at Jones's Wood: Four thousand quart bottles of Rhine wine, five hundred barrels (not kegs) or about two thousand kegs of lager beer; six hundred large hams and one hundred large tongues; one thousand spring chickens, five hundred full grown fowls, three hundred ducks, one hundred and fifty turkeys, two bullocks for beef, twelve grown calves, one thousand pounds of butter, one thousand pounds each of Swiss and Limburger cheese, five thousand loaves of bread, one thousand pies and tarts, not to mention miscellaneous confectionary; six hundred quarts of ice-cream, ten tons of ice, fifty barrels of potatoes, four hundred heads cauliflowers, and unlimited quantities of peas, beans, cabbage, etc., and miscellaneous fruits and nuts. Of champagne in all its brands and stages there was a basket barricade; also of French and Hungarian wines, cakes, and of ginger-pop, lemon-soda, and other "small-beer." Of which not a speck, not a drop, was left to mark the spot where this gigantic struggle between mind and matter occurred; no one left to say, "*Sehet was die lager bier well ist; wehe demjenigen, der ihre lager und bretzels verlanget!*" The singing contest at the Academy was a clever performance, but not quite up to the eating and drinking competition at Jones' Wood, which was *ein dualer.* As the principal prizes were awarded to the Philadelphia bunds, we enter our solemn protest against the judges' decision. *Why* should these German silver trophies be permitted to leave the Metropolis? What with the licking our base ball and cricket clubs have lately received, and this last defeat of our singing clubs, we may well fear for the perpetuation of our republican institutions as exemplified in the bone and sinew of recreative clubs. *Das ist nicht gut!* We cannot take leave of this subject without calling to mind the beautiful lines of the Dutch poet, when he says:

"Seid Willkommen Saengerbrueder
Seid gegreuft!
Nach Deutschem Branch,
We sich einen unsere Eisder,
Einensich die Herzenauch."

"Mit des Dampfes raschen Schwingen,
Durch die Welt der Saengerzieht,
Doch noch rascher in die Herzen
Dringt sein liebes Deutches Lied."

"Un so finden wir unsweider,
In dem heiternbunten Reihn.
Und es soll der Kranz der Liede,
Frisch und gruen gefloch en sein."

It is reported that during the presence of our Saengerbruder in New York, lager beer fell one cent per glass in the cities where they came from. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.....One day during the past week, having an idle hour or two to spare, we sauntered forth to walk, mayhap to smile. 'Twas a day redolent with the fragrance of the new-mown hay, the perfumes of the Indies, and the corruption-creating effluvia of our nicely-constructed little mounds of street filth. Old Sol shone forth in gorgeous array, and nature, with nothing to wear, had on her prettiest things. To Broadway's crowded thoroughfare our steps we slowly bent, for there the ladies of the town meander up and down, and likewise village maidens tramp, the city sights to see. From Barnum's ruins our path we pick, and upward slide we on, while many strange, eventful scenes our wondering senses meet—the "Showman's Block" soon looms in view, from Prince to Houston's avenue, where showmen rule the roost; for here famed Niblo's Garden stands, flanked by the Lelands' hotel, while San Francisco's Minstrel troupe in Heller's Salle warble; and eke the "Revere's" marble walls are seen quite close to Houston, where fakirs rest their weary heads, when mighty labor's ended. Tis full three years ago er more, if memory plays not faulty, when "Florence" served our Thespian friends at Broadway street and Walker. Many and oft's the time we've met and grasped the verdant julep, or sipped the cooling compound made of icy beads and sherry; and many's the hand we there have grasped in warm and sincere friendship, now cold and quiet in the tomb, forever and forever. But now the Metropolitan attracts the worthy actor, while managers and agents, too, in goodly groups are seen there; the side walk teems with Thespian sons, with mimics rare and racy, all looking out for chances which may turn up soon or later; managers seek for stock to fill and make their companies stronger, or button-hole a fleeting star whose time is not yet filled up. Agents for stars lie, too, in wait, for managers provincial, and claim a week, or two, at most, for the coming player's season; agents whose stars will "challenge all," "defy all competition," whose motto is "excelsior," and void of vulgar teaching. The time for meeting on the pave, in front of Leland's hotel, is 11, sharp, of morning hour, ere tree lunches are set out; and here they come from North and South, from East and West, and so on, and range themselves along the curb, while some uphold the pillars; perchance a histrion or two may e'en the inside survey; nay, not *too* proud, we've heard it said, to measure off the bar-room. While thus the players are well-bestowed, and agents likewise fix-ed, mayhap a managerial man may make his first appearance: ne'er swooped an eagle on his prey, nor Dutchman on his lager, nor contraband upon the coon, so swift as that man's seiz-ed; Venango County ne'er was bored with such unrelenting fury, as that managerial managing man, that magnet of attraction; 'twere vain to tell them *all* he feels, or frivolous excuse make up, he cannot snake that urgent crowd, nor silence tongues voulubrous; whate'er he says, whate'er he does, be his manners all engaging, the crowd, like Germans round a keg, stand firm while life is in it. And thus they pass the time away, till near the hour of one o'-clock; when many a bee line's drawn direct to friendly free lunch. They favor, too, good lager beer, but not its froth deceitful, which shows good promise to the eye, but breaks it to the palate; yet five-pence pays the score for what in hotel would cost twenty, and likewise liquidates expense of savory dish of stewed eels, or hash, or stew, or genial soup of turtle mock, or bean, for all of which the foaming glass of lager stands the sponsor. No lofty tube of cobbler cold, nor frigid punch of claret, nor brandy sour, nor withering gin, goes past their thirsty palate. "There may, perhaps, 'n such a scene," exceptions to the rule be, and contracts closed in bumpers of good, sparkling, liquid ruby; 'tis then, that Lelands' bar looms up, with Jerry Thomas waiting, to hear the orders of the gents, and fill them in a jiffy. Albeit the cheese may catch their eye—for Jerry's cheese is noted—another nip won't make them dry, 'twill make the contract stronger. Pass now we on, the coast is clear, the players are promenading; see, that form of stately air, *there's* "histrionic talent;" *he* feels he has the stuff in him to lift the very dome up, but lost that brilliant genius is, in country play-house pent up; for salary small in city large he willingly would labor, play characters from Norval up, with the chances of "promotion." And yonder man last year we saw, in western temples playing, and good old man he was, too, there, but he's got the city fever; he may succeed and get a sit in this great and growing city, but if he don't, then fair you well my lovely Angevina. How swift the little agents pass, how seeming full of vigor; ah! there's an agent for Mazep, and there—*he's* agent for a Nigger—minstrel band now on the wing, and soon to be located; and see how proudly moves along stern agent of "ye eminent;" no visions dull, no fancies full of dark or drear foreboding ere haunt his cogitating mind as he seeks his welcome dinner; this gentle, modest, mild young man, who looks like pious stagent, does business for fair Mariet-ta Ravel, of the tight-rope. And this bold, bluff, and aged gent, who looks so very surly, is one of the mildest mannered men that ere put ink on paper to spread abroad the virtues of a female agitator. And so, and so, and so, and so, they pass on without number, until our weary eyes grow dim, ere lost in virtuous slumber.

MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, the eminent actor and traveler, has purchased a house in this city, where he will reside. He has retired from the stage, and is busily engaged in finishing a work replete with anecdotes—a thirty years biography of his theatrical life. Probably no man has had more experience than he; having been in every clime, and with a wonderful memory and a fund of humor, his book should be a very readable one.

BARNUM is up and at it at a moment's notice. On the 15th, he dispatched an agent to Europe in search of everything that is curious, and every sailing master that leaves this port has instructions from the great showman to pick up anything that would be of the least interest. Letters are received from persons all over the country, offering collections of coins, of shells, stuffed birds, revolutionary relics and rebellion record curiosities. Gen. Scott has presented Mr. Barnum with a collection of personal relics, which will be of great interest as years go on. One gentleman presented the new museum with one thousand rare and valuable shells on the 15th inst., and quite a number of specimens have already been sent in by various individuals. Mr. Barnum has taken a short lease of the old Chinese Buildings, on Broadway, lately occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie, and on the 20th, over fifty workmen were at work as hard as they could drive, preparing for an early opening, as Mr. Barnum's stay at the Winter Garden must be of short duration, in consequence of the near approach of the opening for the fall season. Preparations are also being made for the erection of a magnificent museum, somewhere up Broadway, which will contain large halls of curiosities, a long saloon, with stage, for philosophic and scientific lectures and experiments, a polytechnic department for the exhibition of working models of new inventions, a picture gallery, aquaria, immense theatre on the ground floor, where equestrian performances will be given three months each year in winter, pantomime three months in summer, and "high classed moral dramas and spectacles" during the rest of the year. On the roof will be placed the zoological gardens containing animals of every nature, the whole covered by a well-ventilated story above the roof. An elevator will be worked by a steam engine in the cellar, and the whole structure will be iron proof. This is, as we understand it, but a faint outline of the new museum project. Until the new museum is ready, Mr. Barnum will occupy the Chinese Buildings.

By the following returns from the Internal Revenue Department, it will be seen that our different places of amusement in this city did a pretty lively business last season. All places of amusement have to pay an excise tax of two per cent on the gross receipts. The following is the law upon the subject: "And be it further enacted, That any person, firm or corporation, or the manager or agent thereof, owning, conducting or having the care or management of any theatre, opera, circus, museum or other public exhibition of dramatic, operatic representations, plays, performances, musical entertainments, feats of horsemanship, acrobatic sports or other shows which are opened to the public for pay, but not including occasional concerts, school exhibitions, lectures or exhibitions of works of art, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all receipts derived by such person, firm, company or corporation, from such representations, plays, performances, exhibitions, shows, or musical entertainments." The following are the gross receipts of the different establishments: Barnum's Museum, July 1864 to June 1865, $280,342; Niblo's Garden, July to June, $263,735; Wallack's Theatre, July to July, $201,433; Olympic, August to June, $159,347; Winter Garden, August to July, $147,502; Broadway Theatre, July to June, $124,684; Stadt Theatre, September to June, $105,471; Old Bowery, August to June, $92,983; New Bowery, September to May, $90,878; Academy of Music, October to February, $87,272; Hippotheatron, October to July, $82,646; Bryants' Minstrels, July to July, $54,600; "444." July to July, $51,573; Wood's Minstrels, July to May, $39 641; Campbell & Hooley's Minstrels, July to May, $35,975; Van Amburgh's Menagerie, October to February, $33,484; Heller's, September to February, $12,436; San Francisco Minstrels, May and June (only two months), $14,970; French Theatre, October to March, $9,872; Varieties, February to June, $7,277.

DAN BRYANT, who enjoys much popularity as a minstrel and Ethiopian comedian, some time ago—perhaps a year or more—determined to try what he could do on the regular dramatic stage, as an Irish comedian. While his troupe of minstrels were enjoying their usual summer vacation, Mr. Bryant made his appearance at Wallack's, and as far as big houses are concerned, his success was great. The papers praised him unqualifiedly, pointing out none of his faults, but rather suggesting the idea that he was perfect in all he said and did. This was wrong, and we said so at the time, knowing that an ambitious performer, by having errors of judgment, etc., pointed out to him, will endeavour to remedy the defects, and thus gradually learn to identify himself more closely and naturally with the character assumed. On the conclusion of his engagement on the white boards, Mr. Bryant rejoined his minstrel troupe, and performed with them until May last, when he set sail for Europe. He performed in Dublin and Liverpool, and soon after returned to New York, having previously made an engagement to appear at Wallack's Theatre in a series of Irish characters. He made his appearance there on the 17th, before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in any theatre; so large, indeed, that not a vacant seat was to be seen, long before the curtain went up. We were among those present, having a desire to witness the minstrel in his new line of business, "since his return from Europe." It is the custom with a certain class of writers—whose prejudices are strongly allied to foreign opinion—to announce the return of an American actor from abroad by saying: "His European experience has vastly improved him; how artistic, how finished are his performances now to what they were before he appeared abroad," etc., and the same writers are equally profuse in their remarks touching his "improved personal appearance, manners" etc. Such stuff is nothing but toadyism. But to the performance. On Mr. Bryant making his appearance, he was hailed with a perfect storm of applause, some time elapsing before he could be heard. He had selected for his opening programme, "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy," neither of them being very brilliant, and neither of them requiring any great amount of dramatic talent to carry the heroes through successfully. As an Irish comedian—judging thus early in his new career—Mr. Bryant is good, but not "great," as some of his so-called friends insist on calling him; he lacks those delicate touches of true art which throw over an impersonation the coloring of truth; he is funny, but his fun is not that which genius awakens in the soul, that lights up the face. In this it was that the late John Drew surpassed all Irish comedians seen upon the American stage. In characters requiring the exercise of true art to give finish to a protraiture of a high grade, Mr. Bryant fails; he is the rollicking Irishman of the theatre, but not of nature. On the evening of his first appearance since his return, he appeared to be laboring under some restraint; the effect of nervousness or of his recent trip across the Atlantic; he is perfectly *au fait* in stage business, and never loses a point in the author if it can be made to tell; but there is a want of feeling, or more properly speaking, a want of pathos, in his delineation of Irish character; he has the voice, and certain intonations which can be made subservient to this necessary expression of the feelings, and if he neglects to use them properly, the fault is his. Perhaps there is no class of people so susceptible to the tender feelings as the Irish, their hearts generally being in the right place; the truly pathetic helps to make up the real Irish character. Mr. Bryant must not be criticised *too* closely just now; he is fresh in this line of business, and every allowance should be made for a transition from the minstrel boards to a legitimate stage. Mr. B's European trip has not improved him a particle, and we didn't suppose it would; on the contrary, he seemed to be unusually nervous, his voice was husky, and he made a bad flat of it in attempting to sing the "Lament," "a song always sure of an *encore* when well rendered. Throughout the week, Mr. Bryant performed in the same pieces to crowded houses. The production of Mr. Bryant's new piece of "Shamus O'Brien" has been postponed for the present, and Mr. B. will continue to play the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy" until further notice. Whether Mr. Bryant intends to leave the minstrel business, and operate on the regular stage as an Irish comedian, we are not informed. If he does so intend, he must be a close student, and endeavor to perfect himself in the new line of business, for outside of New York he will not find his audiences so lenient as they are in this city.

THE IRON-CLAD MINSTRELS, in the Bowery, were not largely patronised last week, and we are not surprised at it if the performance given on the 18th, which we attended, was a fair sample of their entertainments of late. It is an old and true saying, that "when the cat's away the mice will play," and an instance of its truthfulness was manifest on the occasion we refer to. Hughey Dougherty, who, in the absence of Mr. Sharpley from the city, has one of the ends, is amenable to great censure for his acts on the 18th. Whether to ascribe his shortcomings to the "effect of the sun" or to too much "ice water," is a question we are unable to settle; but certain it is, he said and did a great many things which had better been omitted; he was not only very broad in telling his gags, but in some instances his remarks were very filthy. Because a man is performing before a Bowery audience, he must not suppose that they will tolerate indecency or inebriety; and even if he *should* so suppose, the presence of ladies, at least, should deter him from appearing before them in a state of intoxication. It is high time that all such characters were hissed off the stage, no matter if he be the leading comedian of a first-class theatre or the end man of a minstrel troupe; they should be taught at least to respect those who have paid their money to see a sober performance. Had Mr. Sharpley been with his company on the occasion in question, no such liberties with the audience would have been taken as we witnessed there and then. We hope such conduct will not be repeated.

"ARRAH NA POGUE" attracted very crowded houses every night last week to Niblo's, and the aisles of the parquet and parquet circle were so crowded with stools that one had to your seat it was impossible to get out before the piece was over, much to the disgust of those gentlemen who are accustomed to a "nip" every few minutes these warm nights. The piece goes along very nicely now, the machinery works smoothly, the whole terminating a few minutes after eleven o'clock. Josie Orton has become a favorite with the audience; when the scene requires it she is as lively as the "Anchor Brand," while her eyes "sparkle like stars in the firmament." She is very pretty, and just full enough of the — to charm and win. Mr. Glenney continues to improve upon acquaintance—his style of acting is much liked, while his singing in the first act of "Wearing of the Green," is deservedly applauded every night. "Arrah" will probably hold the boards at Niblo's until about the 18th of September, when the regular season will commence, for which, we believe, Edwin Forrest will be the opening star.

THE PAPERS are telling of a supposed project of an association to erect a magnificent museum near Union Square. The company, of which Mr. J. Banvard is supposed to be the leading spirit, expects to have a capital of $300,000. The thing has been broached since Mr. Barnum met with his misfortune.

IN COURT.—Frederick A Muller, husband of Annetta Zanfretta, has commenced an action against Eugene Orsky, a Hungarian Count for seduction, and lays his damages at $20,000. We gave the full particulars of this case in the CLIPPER at the time. It transpired in Davenport, Iowa, but as many of our readers have forgotten the main facts we will re-produce them now. Annetta, then some fifteen years old, met the "Count" at Davenport, where he became enamored of her charms, and, as is alleged, seduced her from the paths of virtue. The secret leaked out, and Muller after a while took the repentant wife to his bosom, abandoning a case in court against the betrayer. But the Count would not give it up so, and soon had his fair one in Chicago, where the husband, in company with some policemen, caught them "in summer costume," and together. Again the forgiving Muller overlooked the fault, until Annetta met the "nobleman" in New York, and lived with him at a fashionable Broadway Hotel. Being *enciente*, the Count wished her to submit to malpractice, but she refused, and he then abandoned her. Previously he had asked her to go to Europe where she should become a Countess. The "heir," however, was not suited to his tastes, and upon that rock they split, the fair Annetta being thrown upon the charities of a cold world, without home or friends. But Muller, full of love and forgiveness, again took the frail wife to his bosom, and his search for the Count was unavailing, until he turned up as a partner with Mr. Tilman, on Broadway. As it appears, he failed in his engagements with that gentleman, was arrested for breach of contract, and in default of bail, was locked up in Eldridge street prison. Here Muller found him; the Count was again arrested, and is held for seduction. There are two sides to every story, and the Count tells his troubles under oath. He says Muller compelled him to pay $200 to "put" the matter up at Davenport; that Muller abandoned and abused his wife; that he never seduced or cohabited with the charming Annetta and in short, that Muller wants to make all the money possible out of him. The matter is now in Court, and will, doubtless, create a great sensation. So far, Muller is far ahead of the Count, and beyond all question the Hungarian "noble" will find public sympathy entirely on the woman's side. The Court reduced the bail to $1,250.

OFFERINGS.—Among the many valuable curiosities that have been promised Mr. Barnum for his new museum are some from Yale College; one from Mr. Hoadley, Corresponding Secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society, of duplicate specimens of Revolutionary currency, and assurances that the government will contribute historical relics from the various departments. Besides these, Governors of several States have intimated that duplicates will be presented to him of interesting records and documents from various institutions. There is a movement also to have something from the Pope, Louis Napoleon and the Queen of England, as well as other foreign rulers and distinguished men throughout the world. Among the contributions already received is one of rare and curious shells, to the value of $5,000; and the merchants have directed the captains employed on board their vessels, in many cases, to bring curiosities for the new museum from all parts of the world.

DEAD.—Mrs. Fannie Marie Gee, wife of W. C. Forbes, well known in the New England States as manager as well as actor, died in this city on the morning of the 18th inst. She was afflicted about a year ago with the dropsy, since which time she has been unable to perform on the stage. About two weeks previous to her death she visited Coney Island, in the hopes of benefiting her health, but failing to do so, she was on her way home when she died. Her husband was attached to the company at Wallack's during the Davenport-Wallack engagement. Mrs. Forbes made her *debut* in London in 1859, at the Haymarket Theatre. On Feb. 28th, 1859, she seceded from the Haymarket, and opened at the Standard Theatre in Lucrezia Borgia, and during her engagement there appeared as Lady Macbeth, Desdemona, Mrs. Haller and Jane Shore. She played all over the Provinces with success. She then visited California and appeared under Maguire's management in San Francisco and Sacramento. She also visited some of the mountain towns with success. For five years she was the leading lady at the Providence Theatre under her husband's management, and while there quite an incident occurred to her. On the evening of April 7th, 1857, the performance was "Romeo and Juliet." The last scene had commenced—the tomb of the Capulets, enclosing the sleeping Juliet, discovered. Romeo advanced with bar in hand to wrench apart the marble jaws that hid his beloved one from his gaze; he struck the door. Both Romeo and the audience were horrified at the cries of Juliet within—"Save me! save me!" The door flew open, and the most fearful sight presented itself. Juliet (Mrs. Forbes) was seen lying on the bier enveloped in flames. The whole assembly were in consternation. In less time than we take to write the circumstances, the tomb was leveled to the stage. In springing from the bier her garments caught fire, but were rapidly extinguished. The danger being passed, the fact was communicated to the audience, who received the announcement with every demonstration of delight. The jarring of the tomb by the blows of the bar had disengaged a lamp filled with some very inflammable fluid that was suspended from the roof of the tomb, and which in falling had rolled under the bed spilling its contents in every direction. It was a most miraculous escape; for the lamp was hanging directly over the middle of the bier, and had it alien on Mrs. Forbes, nothing could have saved her from a horrible death. The funeral took place on the 20th inst., from the residence of her late brother in Williamsburg.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS continue to attract most excellent audiences to their Hall, which on the warmest night is comparatively cool. The great number of windows on each side of the house permits a fresh current of air to be passing through the establishment all the time. The programme offered by Manager Wood to his patrons last week was replete with several of the most popular ballads of the day as well as a choice *morceau* of comic songs and Ethiopian eccentricities. Business has picked up considerably of late with this company, and they continue to hold their own in spite of the warm weather and all opposition. Tom McNally joined the company on the 17th, as musical director, and there was a decided improvement in the musical department. Purdy and Glenn on the end are as popular as ever, while C. Henry, the ballad singer, is a great favorite with the ladies. This week a laughable sketch called "Nary A Porgie," is to be produced. It is said to be a capital burlesque on "Arrah Na Pogue." There will also be a change in the first part as well as the olio business.

IN TOWN.—F. A. Tannehill and Robert McWade arrived in town last week, from the South, both intending, we believe, to seek engagements in the North.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Miss Leo Hudson, the dashing equestrian actress, who, it will be remembered, was robbed of considerable jewelry and money while fulfilling an engagement at the Nashville theatre in February last, has at last caught the light fingered individual. The robbery took place while the lady was playing on the stage, and the articles were taken from her dressing room. At that time it was supposed by a large majority of persons to be only one of those theatrical dodges which are so often resorted to in order to make a little talk, but in this instance it was too true. A traveling bag containing the following articles was lost: Treasury notes, $1,000; a gold watch and chain, worth $500; six diamond rings, worth $1,000; a pair of diamond ear-rings, worth $500; a gold buckle, worth $500; several other articles of jewelry, valued at $85—amounting to $3,585. A number of persons connected with the theatre were arrested and searched, but were discharged, as nothing could be proven against them. Miss Hudson had at that time in her employ a man named Francis J. Sharpe, who was acting as groom, but who was soon after discharged by her and went to Philadelphia, when he appeared to have plenty of money, dressed in the height of fashion, and leading a gay life. From Philadelphia he came to this city, where he continued to lead a fast life. On one occasion he visited the New Bowery Theatre, where both himself and Miss Hudson were well known, and displayed a large amount of jewelry. The friends of the lady, who knew of her robbery, informed her of this fact, when her suspicions were aroused against Sharpe for the first time. She immediately started for this city, but on arriving here she learned that he had gone to Schenectady, where he won the affections and married a respectable young lady named Carrie Lambert. The facts were made known to the police, and detective Sowey, of the Central office, and detective McCloud, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were detailed to arrest Sharpe. They traced him to Schenectady and thence to Albany, where he was arrested on the 16th inst., and was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, for trial, in the Essex Market Police Court. On being arraigned, the accused confessed his guilt, and some of the stolen articles were recovered. The money had been squandered, together with the proceeds of several articles of jewelry which he had stolen. The watch and chain were recovered in the pawnshop of George A. Meier, No. 51 Avenue B. The watch bears the following inscription: "Presented to Miss Leo Hudson by her friends, as an evidence of their esteem. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10, 1864." Three diamond rings, valued at $300, have also been recovered, and it is believed that several other articles will be recaimed. Sharpe fainted during the course of his examination. His wife was with him, and exhibited much interest in his behalf. Sharpe is about 25 years of age and of fine personal appearance.

A SUCCESS.—The benefit at the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of the 21st inst., in aid of the sufferers attached to Barnum's Museum, was a great success. In the afternoon, the house was not full, but in the evening it was very crowded, and the sum realised will amount to nearly $2000. Although this is a good sum, yet when it comes to be divided among nearly seventy people, the amount received by each one will not be a srmingly great. Still half a loaf is better than no loaf. Every one that appeared volunteered, and nothing had to be paid for except the rent of the Academy. The performances gave great satisfaction, and all bands were pleased. Mr. Barnum addressed the assembled crowd at both performances. He said that he regarded the destruction of the Museum not as an accident, but as a dispensat on of Providence. His name had been associated for some years with that of humbug, and perhaps the conflagration was designed to fumigate and burn up and evaporate the stench which had emanated from the name which he himself, as well as others, had allied with his name and his Museum. When he wrote a book he knew that people expected that humbug would be thrust forward prominently, or they would not consider that they had got the worth of their money, and so he gratified the public. He said that he cared nothing for the loss of money, because, thanks to public patronage, he was above want; but he had a pride in restoring the old establishment on a better basis as a means of amusement and instruction to the young; and if the feeling now demonstrated towards him continued he might one day erect a magnificent building. Governors of States and the Federal Government at Washington had offered him assistance in supplying valuable relics, as had also many private individuals; but what was a greater stimulant than all, he had received upwards of fifty letters from children begging him to build a new Museum, and if he lived he would attempt it before twelve months. Meantime, he was about to fix up the Chinese Assembly Rooms as a Museum for the next twelve or eighteen months. A feature of the evening's performance was the appearance of the Hanlon Brothers, who had just arrived from Havana, and upon hearing of the disaster at once offered their services. Their acts upon the trapeze were perfectly astounding, the ropes being attached to the summit of the proscenium, at an immense elevation from the stage.

SAILED.—George J. Deagle, manager of the Varieties, St. Louis, sailed for Europe by the Saxonia on the 22d, accompanied by his wife, child, and servant.

THE GEORGE C. BONIFACE management of the New Bowery terminates this evening with a complimentary benefit to that gentleman, on which occasion "Macbeth" will be performed with the *beneficiaire* as Macbeth, Ellen Grey as Lady Macbeth, J. W. Lingard as Hecate, and Marden as Macduff. "Irish Assurance" will also be given, with G. C. Davenport as Pat. During the two weeks of Mr. Boniface's management he has produced a variety of pieces, and his efforts have been rewarded with success, as the very large audiences that have been present can testify. In consequence of the sickness of Katie Estelle, on the 20th, the part of Lady Amaranth in the play of "Wild Oats" was sustained by Lizzie Mahon, and she did exceedingly well. On the 22d a very attractive bill was given, and a crowded house was in attendance. Miss Ellen Grey, a lady well known to the *habitues* of the Old Bowery, but who has been absent from the stage the past five years, made her *entree* as Margaret of Burgandy in "La Tour de Nesle" and upon her appearance was hailed with thunders of applause, just as the Bowery boys know how to receive an old favorite of theirs. The theatre closes this evening, and will remain so until the 29th inst., when it will re-open for the season.

KATE REIGNOLDS, one of the prettiest women on the American stage, is in the fourth week of a very brilliant engagement at the Broadway Theatre. She has attracted excellent houses, and in every new character that she has appeared in has won fresh admirers as well as proved her claims to the rights of a star. Last week we witnessed her performance of Count St. Louis in the two-act comedy of the "Youthful Days of Richelieu," and a more natural and spirited performance has not been seen on the New York boards for quite a long time. She speaks the French dialect very fluently, and her make up and acting are capital. In the comedietta of "Antony and Cleopatra" she was brilliant. During the piece she introduced her medley of popular airs, and she fairly made the house ring with applause. This evening she appears as Widow Cheerley, in the "Soldier's Daughter" and on the 26th as Peg Woffington. W. H. Sedley Smith appears this evening, and plays Gov. Heartall in the "Soldier's Daughter."

MR. J. W. ALBAUGH, the popular and very clever leading man, has been engaged for the leading business next season at the Broadway Theatre. Last season Mr. Albaugh was stage manager for Duffield and Flynn's Louisville Theatre, and was a great favorite.

BARNUM opened the Winter Garden on the afternoon of the 22d, with his living curiosities and the pantomime of the "Green Monster." Mr. Barnum obtained the necessary wardrobe for the pantomime from some of our principal managers. In the afternoon the attendance was only fair, and in the evening those present were few and far between. This was no doubt owing to the fact of very few people knowing that Barnum was really open again. In a few days, as it becomes better known, the attendance will no doubt be good, as the pantomime is exceedingly well put on the stage, and is very well performed. Previous to the pantomime Mr. W. B. Harrison, the extemporaneous singer, appeared with his budget of comicalities, followed by the Circassian Family, (their first appearance,) and known as Zuruby Hannum, Pearl of the Sea; Zulula Agra, Star of the East; and Azela Pacha, the Royal Gem. "The Green Monster" will be performed all this week, the cast is as follows: The White Knight, Tony Denier; The Giant Warrior, C. K. Fox; Chevalier Marco, Mons. Baptistine; The Green Monster, Master Timothy; Chief of the Sorcerers, M. Antonio; Carbone, the Surgeon, Jean Lewis; Herald of the Giant Warrior, Mr. Stevens; Harlequin, M. Leon Chenat; Baron Mirque, Mr. Anderson; The White Genii, Mr. T. F. Edwards, Herald of the White Knight, Mr. Hunter; Landlord, Mr. Howell; Rosalie, M'lle Auriol; Gertrude, Miss C. Monell; Landlady, Miss A. Anson; Countess Ulia, Miss J. Fenton; Countess Des Mille Fleurs, Miss M. Henry; Countess Azelia, Miss Davenport; Countess Aurora, Georgiana; Countess Matilda, Miss Walker; Countess Eugenia, Miss Fenton; Countess Elgitha, Miss Thompson; and Countess Nerissa, Miss J. Monell.

THE WINTER GARDEN commences the regular fall and winter season on September 4th, with J. G. Hanley as stage manager. Among the engagements for the season are John Dyott, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Walcott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Chester, W. F. Burroughs, W. Duel and N. Decker. Effie Germon is engaged under the Booth and Clarke management, and will appear at the Walnut, in Philadelphia, and the Winter Garden.

PIKE'S NEW OPERA HOUSE will be at 23d street and 8th Av., instead of 23d street, as the types made us say last week.

IN TOWN.—The Hanlon brothers arrived in town on the 20th, and appeared at the Academy, for the benefit of the *attaches* of Barnum's Museum.

MASTER BOBBY, who, it will be remembered, went to England with the Rumsey and Newcomb party in 1860, and who since that time has been performing in the principal Music Halls of London, arrived in this city on the 21st, from London. His last engagement there was at the Oxford and Canterbury Halls. He opens this evening with Christy's Minstrels, and does a new comic ballad and a song and dance.

SAMUEL S. SANDFORD, the veteran manager of burnt cork, takes a benefit on the 29th inst., at Sam Sharpley's Minstrel Hall, in the Bowery. Samuel will, no doubt, take the end for this occasion only.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS continued to perform to very good houses last week at the Old Bowery. This week there is an entire change in the programme, and the company will appear in several new acts. In addition to the regular company, Master Bobby, just arrived from Europe, will put in an appearance.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS are as popular as ever, and perform to crowded houses every night. This week there is another change in the programme.

Dramatic.

TROUBLE.—Mr. John E. Regnault, of Richmond, Va., has brought a suit in that city against Mrs. Elizabeth Magill, proprietress of the Richmond Theatre, and R. Dorsay Ogden, manager of the theatre. The case was heard on the 15th inst., and up to our last advices was not concluded. It appears from the affidavits and evidence that Mr. Regnault, shortly after the completion of the theatre (a couple of years ago), at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. Magill, reluctantly consented to go to Europe as her agent. He was assured that Mrs. Magill relied entirely on his ability to accomplish the object proposed, and was willing to assume all risks in case of failure. The contract was entered into on the 23d of April, 1863, the power of attorney having been executed by R. D. Ogden and Mrs. Magill. Mrs. Magill gave the petitioner, previous to his departure, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars in Confederate money, which he himself converted into gold and exchange. Gold was then worth about six for one. Arriving in Europe, Mr. Regnault there engaged five actors and four actresses, and to induce them to come, he found it necessary to make small advances on their salaries. The theatrical company was then placed in charge of Mr. King, who sailed with them for New York, Mr. Regnault paying their expenses to New York, and also furnishing Mr. King with money to pay their expenses from the last named place to Richmond. The parties engaged came on with Mr. King as far as Norfolk, and the petitioner alleges would have come to Richmond, but for breach of faith on the part of Mr. King, who detained the company at Norfolk, and played them there for his own benefit. After the return of Mr. Regnault, the petitioner, he furnished Mrs. Magill with an account of his expenses, showing that they exceeded the money paid him by Mrs. Magill by the sum of £60 9s. 6d. The petitioner now claims $290.28 in gold, with legal interest thereon, from the 13th day of October, 1863, and compensation for his services as her agent for six months, which he places at $1,500 in gold, making an aggregate of $1,790.28. Mrs. Magill makes a lengthy reply to the petition of Mr. Regnault, in which she denies that she owes him a cent; that the failure in getting the European company to Richmond was wholly on account of his incompetency; that he went to Europe as much on his own account, for speculating purposes, as to transact business for her; and, therefore, in her opinion, he should have been contented with having all his expenses paid by her while he was engaged in transacting business for himself.

AT MCVICKER'S THEATRE, Chicago, ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season are expected to report on or before August 7th. The attention of stars, as well as the stock company, is called to the card of Messrs. McVicker and Myers in another column.

THEODORE HAMILTON played "Metamora" at the Cumberland (Md.) Theatre on the 18th inst.

JOHN T. RAYMOND'S dramatic company was to open in Wheeling, Va., on the 22d.

ENGAGED.—Managers Bayless and Clapp, of the Academy of Music, Rochester, have engaged for the coming season, Walter A. Donaldson for leading business and stage manager; Humphrey Bland, first old man; and Kate Estelle, leading lady.

KATE DENIN has been engaged for the leading business at the Boston Museum next season.

HIGHT AND RICHARDS DRAMATIC COMPANY opened in Springfield, Ill., on the 1st, to a crowded house. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the opening bill, and, says a correspondent, "went off splendidly. The company is a good one, several being old favorites in Springfield. It comprises the following ladies and gentlemen: R. B. Richards, C. F. Howard, S. B.

Music Halls.

JOE MARNE joined the company at the Alhambra, St. Louis, last week.

AT THE BOWERY, St. Louis, the drama of "The Mysteries and Miseries of St. Louis" has been the principal attraction the past two weeks.

AT POLAND'S VARIETIES, Nashville, business was good up to the 15th inst. On the 14th Manager Poland took a benefit, which was a grand affair; he was presented with a purse containing $200. Among the volunteer talent were Messrs. Sam. T. Simons, John Bernard, Warren Bordwell, Dick Sands, Tom Russell, J. De Costa, Reddy Hughes, Johnny Cole, Nick Garland, Ned Johnston, Fred Sporer, J. C. Kenny, Squire Meachem, Mr. Blood, J. H. Ashbrook, J. Cassedy; The Misses Annie Bordwell, Lucy Clinetop, Sally Clinetop, Alice Christine, Fanny Weaver, Lizzie Lane, and Clara Burton.

THE COMPANY from the Alhambra, St. Louis, opened at the Tabernacle, Indianapolis, on the 17th inst, for a brief summer season.

FOR THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, a variety of talent is wanted for the forthcoming season. Engagements can be made by addressing Mons. La Thorne as per advertisement in another column.

MUSIC HALL business in Washington was good last week, says our correspondent Fred. At the Canterbury business is first-rate. Andy Leavitt joined the forces here on the 17th. This is the only addition to the company. The "Mask Ball" was the principal farce this week. Charlie Kane and G. W. Burgess had a crowded house on the 21st for their benefit.....At the Oxford a few new faces have been added to the forces in the persons of Miss Maud Stanley, J. M. Mortimer, and Walter Wentworth, all of whom were warmly welcomed Harry Raynor took a benefit on the 21st.....At Military Hall, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, near 6th street, under the management of G. Nachman, there is a crowd constantly to be seen. The principal features there are Ida Wallace, jig dancer; Charles Petrie, Ethiopian comedian; Sallie Clare, balladist; Sallie Sunderland, vocalist; Millie Lolla, comedienne; Jennie Smith, and Ella Parker. On the 20th was produced the "Three Fast Women," bringing into the cast all the female portion of the company.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, opens for the season on the 29th inst., with the following talented company: Nico Eddie the Infant Blondin; Mons. Antonio; Messrs. S. Hemple, H. L. Bascomb, P. A. Anderson, Geo. Johnson, Jas. Pilgrim, J. Sloan, E. Murray, J. T. Boyce, Mast. Barry, E. Preble, R. Lane; Mlle Helena, Rosa Cerito, Jennie Powell, Nellie Johnson, Marie Hayes, Jennie Stone, Miss Myers, Miss Marsh, etc.; stage manager, James Pilgrim; leader of orchestra, John Ritter; ballet master, Mons. Antonio; scenic artist, Geo Wunderlich; machinist, E D. Williams. A new three-act drama from the pen of Mr. Pilgrim, entitled "Croghan Kinshella, or the Heart's Devotion," with new scenery and appointments, &c., will be produced on the opening night.

THE BUTLER TROUPE did a splendid business last week, at the Boston Museum. Crowded houses were the order of the night. One of the principal cards with this show is Billy Holmes, the comic singer. He met with a hearty reception from the first night he appeared in that city, and has continued, up to the present writing, one of the biggest favorites seen for a long time. The "Young Recruit" was performed last week, with Mamitt, Bartholomew and Lizzie Schultze in the leading roles.

T. P. CAREY, Irish vocalist, etc., lately arrived from the old country, makes his first appearance in this country on the 29th inst., at Fox's American Theatre, Philadelphia. He is engaged there for four weeks, and at a very high salary.

A VARIETY THEATRE was opened at Oil City, Pa., on the 19th inst., with E D. Buch, proprietor, and Billy Allen, acting manager. Among the company are the following: Billy Allen, Gus Clark, Dave Wilson, Hughey Mort n, Archie Blake, Charley Hunt, Frank Drake, Master Johnny, Julia Edwards, Louisa Birch, Mary Florence, Mlle. Celestine and Miss Loraine. The place opened to a $160 audience. It is a new hall, 200 feet deep, and capable of seating 1,000 persons. The admission is 75c. and 50c. Performers wishing to engage will find an advertisement of the manager in another column.

AT THE VARIETIES, St. Louis, the attraction last week was Kate Vance, who was in the third week of a very good engagement. The *equestrienne* drama of "Lady Godiva, or, Peeping Tom of Coventry" was produced, with Kate Vance as Lady Godiva. Elena Mazzi, and Messrs. Agoust and Rosita were also among the performers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION to Fox's American Varieties Theatre, Philadelphia, to be opened on the 29th, will be as follows: orchestra chairs, 50 cts.; dress circle, 35 cts.; gallery, colored amphitheatre, chairs, 50 cts.; colored gallery, 25 cts.; private boxes, $5; single seats in same, 75 cts.

THE NEW CASINO, Baltimore, continues open, and is doing a fair business. The drama of the "Bounty Jumper of Baltimore" was produced last week, and this week "The Bushwhackers of the Potomac" will be brought out. Kate Leslie, vocalist, Millie Killmyer, *danseuse*, are there; also a host of talent.

MESSRS. CONNER & Co. have a number of advertisements in this issue of the CLIPPER, among which will be found the following: The Alhambra, on Broadway, in this city, which will shortly be reopened with a variety company; Hope Chapel is also offered for rent for concerts, etc.; and they offer to furnish costumes of all kinds to parties in or out of the city. The services of Galletti, Ernestine DeFaiber and Miss L. Creed, are also offered managers for brief engagements.

THE VALLEY VARIETIES, located at Winchester, Va., and under the management of Furr & Charles, was opened on the 14th inst. The company consists of the Bell Sisters, Frank Christopher Joe Miller, Tony Wells, Mat. C. Brimmer, Maggie Maires and Ida Wallace. Performers wishing engagements will find the managers' advertisement in another column.

THE NEW CANTERBURY, Richmond, Va., with the following performers, is doing a good business: Ida Devere, *danseuse;* Frank Kerns, negro delineator; Rosetta Dale, vocalist; Young Morrissey, song and dance; Carrie Bentley, *danseuse;* Bob Hall, general performer; Laura Gains, actress; C. White, versatile performer, and J. E. Gill gan, Irish comedian. As will be seen by Manager Maguire's advertisement elsewhere, talent can always secure engagements.

Negro Minstrelsy.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA TROUPE know in Cincinnati, at Pike's Opera House, on Aug. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, and at Richmond, Ind., 6th, 7th and 8th; Indianapolis, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; thence to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago.

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS have been doing a flourishing business at the Pittsburgh Theatre, and a correspondent informs us that their receipts for the week ending July 15 were $3,320. It is claimed for them, also, that they are the first troupe that have performed in Pittsburgh to the following prices: Dress circle and parquet, 60 cents; family circle, 35 cents; private boxes, $6; gallery, 25 cents.

FORREST'S MINSTREES were playing in Paducah, Ky., on the 14th inst, and were making arrangements for a trip to Cuba. In the company were F. Ransom, Sile Weed, Early Miller, Jim Morris, J. M. Forrest, Lewis Walters, P. Marks and J. C. Carroll.

A WORTHY MAN COMPLIMENTED.—The visiter to the theatre during the past week cannot but have not ced the admirable character of the audiences and their unusually large d mensions. Undoubtedly this is owing in a great degree to the excellence of the Duprez & Green minstrel troupe, but no little of it is due to the admirable business management of Mr. Samuel Pond, the principal agent of the company. Mr. Pond is a model agent, transacting all his business in a straightforward and energetic manner and promising nothing he does not perform. Yesterday he commenced the fourth year of his engagement with the Duprez & Green troupe, and Mr. Chas. H. Duprez thought the occasion a proper one to manifest his esteem for so faithful a steward. Mr. Duprez handed Mr. Pond a beautiful double-cased gold watch, of the American Watch Company's manufacture, with a handsome chain attached, the two valued at $175—the watch bearing the inscription, "Presented to Samuel Pond by Chas. H. Duprez, as a token of Friendship, July 17, 1865." Mr. Duprez has many valuable employees, but he could not have conferred a mark of his esteem on a more worthy man than Sam Pond.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

P. B. ISAACS, formerly with Wood's Minstrels in this city, has been engaged by Mr. Maguire of San Francisco, where he is now playing, for one year He has become a great favorite in that city.

SAM SHARPLEY'S IRON-CLADS reorganize in this city, and start out again on another traveling tour on the 31st inst., opening on that date at Brooklyn for three nights, thence to Williamsburgh for the 3d and 4th, and Newark on the 5th. The company goes east.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS occupied the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week, and, barring the warm evenings, drew fair audiences. They remain there until further notice.

WHITING'S MINSTRELS were playing with Kennedy's dramatic company at Brant's Hall, Harrisburg, last week.

MORRIS AND WILSON'S Minstrels gave their last performance in Rochester on the 22d.

WHO'S POSTED?—A contemporary that pretends to be posted in show news, states in its last issue that the prices of admission charged by Hooley's Minstrels at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia, were higher than ever before charged by any Minstrel band in any city outside of the State of California. This is not so, for S. S. Sandford played a minstrel company in Montgomery, Ala., and charged $1 50 admission. This is fifty cents more than Hooley charges. Sam Sharpley'sIron Clads played in Richmond, Va., and opened on May 10th with the following prices: admission, $1; reserved seats, $1.50; private boxes, $10 and $15. On the opening night the receipts amounted to over $1,900.

Miscellaneous.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE held forth at the Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., on the 19th and 20th. Our correspondent "Mose" says: "What with singing, fancy dancing, prestidigitation, rope-walking, zouave drill, comic equilibrium, &c, there was variety enough to suit the most fastidious. The performance throughout is just the thing for this hot weather. They were greeted by an audience composed of the *elite* and fashion of this city. The evening's entertainment opened with a parlor concert, *a la Minstrel*, by the whole company. The popular ballad, 'The Prisoner' Hope,' by Miss Jennie Smith, was well rendered, and was re eived with great applause. The ballad, 'Li tle Nell's Lament,' by Miss Annie Berger, was excellent. The only fault was she did not sing loud enough. Sig. Gerard's imitations cannot be excelled. The audience was vociferous for its repetition. I must not forget to mention the Zouave drill by the young misses Such evolutions as they went through would do credit to any crack company."

M. JOHN DENIER, the sensational gymnast and tight-rope walker, was to appear at Amsterdam on July 22d and 24th. He was *en route* for Niagara Falls, where he intends making an ascension, and while on the rope to do a trapeze performance. M. Denier is certainly one of the most daring and successful performers we know of.

WEBSTER, the humorist, was at City Hall, Bangor, Me., all last week.

THE HERNANDEZ Variety party, together with Morningstar's Minstrels combined, opened at the Mobile Theatre on the 17th inst., for one week or more.

HASTY and TWOMBLY'S PANORAMA of the War has closed for a few weeks after a successful season, and will open on the 15th of August.

WRAY'S VARIETIES is the title of a variety company traveling through the Eastern States. The show is managed by W. A. Wray. There are connected with the show, the manager, Miss Millie Delphine, who is styled in the bill the beautiful, modest, and graceful actress. danseuse and vocalist; Prof. Harrison, musical director, and the trained dog Lilly Dale. With this strong array of talent the manager offers in his programme to give "the variety exhibition of the age, embracing a melange of magic, burlesques, pantomimes, music, Ethiopean delineations, trained animals, dancing figures, comic singing, dancing, fun, farce, frolic, foibles. Phew!" Miss Delphine does the "Cure," the "Nervous" Dutch and Irish delineations, songs, dances, etc. The route ahead of this "mammoth" entertainment is Norwalk, 25th; Danbury, 26th; Bridgeport, 27th; Waterbury, 28th; Hartford, 29th and 31st; and Meriden, Aug 1st and 2d.

PAUL DE SPOTTE the well known wig maker, is very busy making wigs of all kinds for performers in every branch of the show business. He is prepared to furnish anything in the hair line, from a waterfall to a moustache. See advertisement in another column.

THE SPALDING, ROGERS and EARLON Combination, on their return from Mobile, re-opened in New Orleans June 28th, pitching their tent on Tivoli Circle, where they performed to excellent business for four nights, and then proceeded to Natchez, Miss., opening July 4th, and continuing to the 7th inst., when they embarked for Memphis, Tenn., opening on the 12th inst., where they remained until the 20th, and started on the 21st for St. Louis. Business at Memphis was excellent, the canvas being crowded nightly to its utmost capacity; the parquet chairs (450 in number at $1 each) being all taken before the commencement of the performance. The Hanlons provided immense cards wherever they appeared, their wonderful exploits having elicited the warmest praise from both press and public. The brother Edward, who was so seriously injured some two months since while performing on the trapeze at the Academy of Music New Orleans, has entirely recovered his health, and joined the company on the 21st.

MOBILE has got a snake show. A correspondent says: "It is one of the biggest institutions in the city. There are several snakes. The Chinaman does feats of magic and stirs up the monkeys. The largest snake is quite fat and healthy, but very lazy. The man in the costume of the ancients goes into the cages with the 'wild beasts of the field,' and then goes around and feeds the 'tame birds of the air.' There is a rattle snake there. There is a pretty and prettily dressed door-keeper of the softer sex. She takes tickets, and is not the least interesting feature in the show. In a case, where you can see them, are two cheerful looking snakes. There is a large picture on the outside of the tent, designed to show what there is inside. There are two tigers, two lazy snakes, a leopard, two small snakes, some monkeys and a hand organ. The different *attaches* of the exhibition take turns in grinding the hand-organ. The snakes seemed very pleased with the music. It is said that a gentleman offered $200 for one of the monkeys in this establishment. But the best monkey was killed by the tiger lately. The snakes are live snakes. There are no 'wax figgers,' but there is a hand-organ."

DAVIS' UTICA MUSEUM is a very popular institution with the people of that place. The collection of curiosities there is extensive and well calculated to amuse and instruct. It is open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening is again opened for variety performances, including dancing, singing, pantomimes, &c., under the stage management of J. S. Berry. As will be seen by advertisement in another column, more talent is wanted for this establishment.

HARRIE LESLIE made his third ascension across Niagara below the Suspension Bridge on the 18th inst., and it is said to have been one of the most daring feats ever attempted by even the great Blondin. The prevalence of an almost terrific gale induced many to believe not only that Leslie would not attempt to cross the rope, but, that if he did, he would be blown from it into the seething waters beneath. The gale on the main land was heavy enough, but as it swept through the gorge, it seemed as relentless as the noisy waters beneath which gave it echo. Leslie made his appearance, on the American side, his hands and feet shackled with heavy iron chains, with barely freedom enough allowed him for the use of his balance pole. How he kept upon his rope at all is a mystery; but he did keep upon it, and although he was compelled to move cautiously, he made his march back and forth in a manner, it is said, not equalled by Blondin; at both ends of his cord he was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause, and everybody felt relieved when he concluded his return walk and kissed his wife and baby. On the afternoon and evening of August 3d, he will make two grand ascensions. In the first he will carry a cooking stove with him, and cook his dinner, and eat it on the rope; in the night he will give a performance with flying rings, surrounded by fire works.

BALL AND FITZPATRICK'S Variety Show, since it dropped the Mazeppa feature, has been doing a very lucrative business. For the past two weeks the show has been meeting with success in the Oil Regions, stopping in some of the towns for a week at a time. They are at present in the oil country and are going over the same route again. On the 21st and 22d the show was to be at Meadville, Pa., and was to go thence to Union Mills on the 24th, Corry, 25th and 26th; Titusville, 27th; Shafer's Farm, 28th; Petroleum Centre, 29th; Tar Farm, 31st; Pit Hole, August 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th; back to Tar Farm on the 5th; Oil City, 7th and 8th; and Franklin, 9th and 10th.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE was at Troy, N. Y., on the 19th and 20th, Cohoes 21st, and was to be at Schenectady on the 22d.

DEAD.—Emily M. Burnett, noticed in our last as being very sick, died in Cincinnati on the 15th, aged 17 years and 7 months. She was the second daughter of Alfred Burnett, the popular humorist. We deeply sympathise with the bereaved parent, in this, his sorest hour of affliction.

JOHN BOGAN, teacher of the banjo, will take a rest during the summer season. On his return from the country he will resume teachings at his rooms, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.

DR. STEVENS, the well known circus agent, and late treasurer for Robinson's Circus starts a company shortly under the name of "Stevens' Metropolitan Opera Troupe and Brass Band." Dr. Stevens, manager and proprietor, John Marsh, business manager, Wm. Howe, treasurer, Harry Smith, stage manager, Luke West, leader of orchestre, Mons. Perry, leader of brass band, W. H. Wood, business agent, Dr. Jones, writer, J. H. williams, advertising agent. In the company are Joe Smith, James Hudson, Master Wm. Hudson, Bob Wilson, Wm. West, Tom Boker, Chas. Benedick, W. H. Wallace Charley Nixon, Levy Clark, Master Tommy and the Morrill Brothers, Alice Willard, Ida Ingersoll, Lizzie Schonybach, Jenny Wood, Emma Webb, the Ross Sisters, Mary Blake, little Anne Norton and Miss Sophia Leonett.

THE LATE MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.—The burning of Barnum's finishes the destruction of the splendid museum of national history, collected by Chas. Wilson Peale, and which dates its commencement before the revolution. This collection of curiosities was for many years the delight of Philadelphians of the past. Beginning in a few rooms at the corner of Third and Lombard streets, it was even there considered a wonderful affair. It gained more importance when it was removed, by leave of the Legislature, to the State House, where it occupied the upper rooms for many years. Its next removal was to the Arcade, and here it was considered a magnificent and valuable exhibition. Yet westward went it, when the splendid building was erected especially for its use at the northeast corner of Ninth and Sansom streets. But the undertaking was too much for the united means of the Museum company, and although Dunn's Chinese Museum helped it out, the expenses were greater than the receipts. Then came the sale of this fine collection and the dispersion of the specimens throughout the country. Barnum bought largely of them for his Museum, and the remainder went into what was called Peale's Museum, in the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia. The collection by this time was but a shadow of its former self. It did not succeed as an exhibition, and the curiosities subsequently fell into the hands of Sillsbee & Taber, at the Athenæum, southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, in that city. The latter soon failed, and Barnum succeeded them. He stocked the Museum with many of the old curiosities, and had quite an attractive show. After some years' management he sold out to Albert Case, and the latter was in possession at the time of the disastrous fire, December 30th, 1851; in that conflagration a considerable portion of the curiosities of the old Peale collection were destroyed. The remainder were in this city, and were destroyed by the late fire. Among the most valuable contents of the old Peale's Museum were the portraits of revolutionary generals and statesmen painted by Mr. Peale from life. These were pledged to the bank of the United States, Philadelphia, for a loan, and were finally sold in this city by that institution. Some of them were purchased by the city of Philadelphia, and were placed in Independence Hall. Others were bought by citizens, but the greater proportion fell into the hands of Barnum and were brought to his Museum in this city. They were totally destroyed in the great fire, and except the portraits which remain in Philadelphia, it is likely that scarcely a specimen remains of the old Peale's Museum, which, under the senior Peale and his sons, Rembrandt, Raphael and Franklin Peale, were the delight of our grandfathers, our fathers, and many of their children yet living.

JOHN G. HUBBARD, the veteran panorama manager, with his colossal tableaux of the Western world, says a correspondent writing from Bangor, Me., made a grand combination with John W. Whiston, the celebrated humorist for one week. The double attraction caused a rush, and these gentlemen were strongly recommended to continue the combination, as it presents to the public an intensely interesting, instructive, and amusing exhibition. Mr. A. B. Palmer somewhat astonished the citizens by the extensive advertising for the two exhibitions, occupying nearly the whole length of City Hall Park with an immense bill board, the largest ever put up in the city.

MR. H. W. WALSH, now in Providence, R. I., advertises for a musical situation to play double bass or as violoncello soloist.

DECAMPED.—A slight-of-hand fakir, known professionally as Capt. J. H. Haskell, *alias* Houdin, who has been running a variety show in the far West for some time past, was advertised to show in Detroit last week He advertised that his show would be on exhibition there during the entire week, and also that he wanted a partner in the business, or that he would sell his canvas and appliances if he could find a purchaser, as he purposed to hire a hall instead. His show went on until the 18th inst., when it was discovered that he had gone to Toledo by the early train to join his family, the preceding him the day previous. His employees, to whom he is indebted upwards of $100, began to smell a rat, and said rat's majesty increased to alarming proportions, when, during the forenoon, Manager Welch, of the Varieties, appeared to take charge of the tent, &c, which he had purchased of Haskell the day previous, at a small cost. The deluded employees started in indignant pursuit towards Toledo, but will doubtless discover that this direction is a sort of locus pocus route, and that their agent has turned up elsewhere.

ROBERT BYRNES, baritone singer, can be engaged for concert or minstrel troupes. See advertisement.

S. S. SANFORD offers his Opera House in Race street, Philadelphia, for sale. It would make a good Music Hall, as it is well stocked with scenery, and has a fine stage.

A SNAKE SHOW is now one of the institutions of Troy. It is located in River st., above the ferry.

Foreign Dramatic and Show News.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—the Smith, Brown and Collins party—were at Mechanics' Institute, Geelong, Australia, on April 25. In the company we notice the names of Braham, C. W. Norton, T. Rainford, H. Raynor, J. H. Melvyn, A. Nish, Joe Brown, W. P. Collins, Abecco, and E. Byron.

J. H. ALLEN made his appearance on May 3d as Lagardere in the "Duke's Motto" at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia. He did not make a very favorable impression upon the audience. He afterwards appeared in "Jack Cade."

"EAH THE FORSAKEN" was produced at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, on May 17th, with Mrs. Heir as the heroine.

THE LISTER OPERA TROUPE opened in Sydney, May 1st, for a short season.

TOM THUMB commenced a series of entertainments on July 10th at Westbourne Hall, London.

DIED.—Samuel Wentworth Stevenson, late of her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, and husband of Laura Honey, died in Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island, March 31.

PRICE'S SPANISH CIRCUS COMPANY was at Glasgow, Scotland, the latter part of June. W. F. Wallett, the clown, took a benefit on June 30th. Frank Pastor and G. N. Eldred are in the company.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRICAL WIGS,
MINSTREL WIGS,
CLOWN WIGS,
CURLS, BEARDS, SKULL CAPS, MOUSTACHES.
We keep an assortment of the above goods always on hand, and also make them to order at very short notice.
OUR WIGS ARE
LIGHT, DURABLE AND CHARACTERISTIC.
We have obtained a
BRONZE MEDAL IN PARIS, 1855.
GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.
Address PAUL DE SPOTTE,
Theatrical Wig Maker,
16-2t* 15 West Houston street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Commences at 8 o'clock.
Lessee and Manager..... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Endorsed by Public and Press the greatest success of the season.
Hundreds turned away nightly, unable to obtain admission.
MONDAY EVENING, July 24, and every evening,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented for the
ELEVENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
A GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA, in three acts,
by Mr. Dion Boucicault and B. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH-NA POGUE;
OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New York by Wm. Wheatley.
The cast especially selected:—
MR. T. H. GLENNEY, as SHAUN, THE POST.
MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON, as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters by the Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
514 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Proprietor, &c.....HENRI WOOL.
THE BEST VENTILATED HALL IN THE CITY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW YORK FAVORITES.
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES, MORE NOVELTIES.
MONDAY July 24, and every evening during the week,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD
In their
CHALLENGE PROGRAMME
NARY A PORGIE;
OR, THE VIRGINIA DIVORCE.
Shaun.....FRANK BROWER. | Mollish.....S. S. PURDY.
THE ACTIVE BOY, THE BOUNTY JUMPERS,
JACK ON THE GREEN, THE CHALLENGE DANCE,
THE CONSCRIPTS, LOONEY NAPOLEON,
CHAMPION CLOG DANCE,
&c., &c.
Doors open at 7, Performances Commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON, under the direction of SAMUEL COLVILLE.
FOURTH WEEK of the young, gifted, and fascinating
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Supported by the eminent Actor,
MR. W. H SEDLEY SMITH.
MONDAY, JULY 24,
Cherry's beautiful Comedy, in three acts, of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Widow Cheerly.....MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Governor Heartall .....MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.
Also the charming Comedietta of
THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
Milly (with song).....MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
TUESDAY, JULY 25,
THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26,
PEG WOFFINGTON.
Box Office open throughout the day.

WALLACK'S.
THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week.
Engagement of the talented and popular youth, comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his famous Hibernian delineations, before the
MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD
have stamped him as the
MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER NOW LIVING.
He will appear in his truly great impersonation of
TIM O'BRIEN,
In Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's celebrated novel of that name.
The popular favorites
MR. CHARLES FISHER
and
MRS JENNINGS
have been specially engaged to support Mr. Bryant, and will appear every evening.
In active preparation, an entirely new Irish Drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT by Messrs. F. G. Maeder and T. B. McDONOUGH, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLINGALL,
A TALE OF '98.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
For a limited period
AT WINTER GARDEN.
Every afternoon at 3; Evening at 7½.
The Grand Spectacular Pantomime,
GREEN MONSTER;
OR, THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
Produced with
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to the Pantomime,
W. H. HARRISON, COMIC AND EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER,
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
Together with
TONY NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
IN ASTOUNDING AERIAL FLIGHTS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, WEIGHING 660 POUNDS.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
First appearance of
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
ZURUBY HANNUM.....Pearl of the Sea
ZULUMA AGRA.....Star of the East
AZELA PACHA.....the Royal Gem
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES FOR THE NEW MUSEUM
RECEIVED AT CHINESE BUILDINGS,
539 AND 541 BROADWAY.

M'LLE MARIETTA RAVEL,
(NIECE OF THE RENOWNED RAVELS)
THE BEAUTIFUL, YOUNG, AND TALENTED
DANSEUSE,
TIGHT ROPE ARTISTE, and
PANTOMIMIST,
FIRST CLASS
whose thrilling FEATS IN MID AIR have excited the astonishment of those even who are familiar with similar attempted feats of other great artistes who have from time to time appeared in this country, and which, added to her loveliness of person and feature, and bewitching grace of action, have created a universal furore of excitement
IN PARIS, LONDON, AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA.
M'LLE RAVEL has an extensive repertoire of Pantomimic Dramas,
FRENCH SPY, WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH,
BROKEN SWORD, DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER,
WIZARD SKIFF, MASSANIELLO,
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, MOUNTAIN DEVIL, &c., &c.
Managers wishing to negotiate with this popular Star must address M. W. HANLEY, care of
16-tf Frank Edwards, Agent, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

REQUIRED, a PROMPTER who can also make out Programmes and Posters. The gentleman must know his business. Apply to B. DE BAR,
16-1t* St. Louis Theatre, Mo.

MISS RACHEL JOHNSON,
Address 126 Fourth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 16-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY--A FULL DRAMATIC TROUPE for Syracuse, Oswego, Binghamton, and Ottawa.
Address E. H. HUNGERFORD,
16-tf Watertown, N. Y.

THE PET OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,
the talented, versatile and inimitable Actress and Prima Donna, surnamed the Queen of Song, can now be engaged by managers for nights for the ensuing fall and winter season, by application to her authorized agent,
W. N. B. JUDKINS,
16 1t* No. 35 Chambers street, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NEW ORLEANS.
WANTED—for the Fall and Winter Season of 1865 and '66,
FIRST CLASS
DANSEUSES, VOCALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS, GYMNASTS, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS, SENSATION ARTISTS, LADIES OF THE BALLET, &c., &c. Address MONS LA THORNE,
16-tf Office of the N. Y. Clipper.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,
NASHUA, N. H.
Persons visiting the White Mountains will find this House a pleasant home, being located in one of the finest cities in the New England States, and directly en route to the Mountains. Also, concertists will find this establishment well arranged for their accommodation, the rooms being in suite, large, airy, and cool. The other accompaniments of a first class House we will endorse for upon receipt of visitors. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. E. V. WILLIAMSON.
N. B.—There is a fine Livery Stable in connection with the House. 16-12m

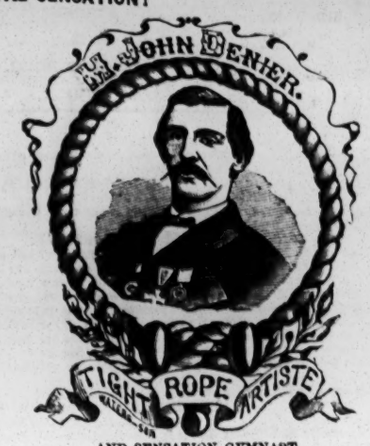
IVERY LANTY will be at liberty to negotiate with managers after the 28th of August. Address
16 2t* H HAMMOND, Saratoga Springs N. Y.

OIL CITY VARIETY THEATRE.
E. D. BUCK.....Proprietor.
W. HALL.....Treasurer.
BILLY ALLEN.....Acting Manager.
This new and popular place of amusement opened on Wednesday evening, July 19th, with a full variety company. The entertainment will consist of Singing, Dancing, Drama, Farce, Pantomime, Minstrelsy, Comic Acts, &c.
Artists of acknowledged ability can always secure engagements by addressing
BILLY ALLEN,
16-2t* Oil City, Pa.

MR. GEORGE CLAIR, PREMIER ENGLISH SENSATION ACTOR.—At liberty from July 31st until the opening of the Boston Theatre, Aug. 28th. New pieces, never acted in this country. Address 57 Hanover st., Boston, Mass. 16-2t*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SENSATION!



AND SENSATION GYMNAST
SURNAMED
THE KING OF TIGHT-ROPE ARTISTS,
is now creating the wildest excitement in Schenectady, N. Y., with his
DARING AND FINISHED FEATS ON THE ROPE,
will perform in
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., JULY 22d and 24th.
Business communications must be addressed to his agent.
FRANK EDWARDS, 835 Broadway, N. Y.
P. VON WELLER, Advertiser. 16-1t

NEW CANTERBURY HALL.
RICHMOND, VA.
P. E MAGUIRE & CO.....Proprietors.
BOB HALL.....Business Agent.
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager.
The Company consists of the following stars:—
MISS IDA DEVERE, Danseuse,
MR. FRANK KERNS, Negro Delineator,
MISS ROSETTA DALE, Vocalist,
YOUNG MORRISSEY, Song and Dance and Jigrist,
MISS CARRIE BENTLEY, Characteristic Danseuse,
BOB HALL, General Performer,
MISS LAURA GAINS, Actress,
CHARLES WHITE, Versatile Artist,
S. E. GILLIGAN, Irish Comedian.
First class performers can secure engagements by addressing
P. E MAGUIRE, New Canterbury Hall, Richmond, Va.
16 3m (Late Proprietor of the Alexandria Canterbury Hall.)

WANTED TO GO TO MEXICO- BALLET MASTER, complete Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, Gymnasts and Acrobats, and a good Sleight-of-hand Performer. Liberal salaries will be paid, and every guarantee given to secure artists their money regularly. People of temperate and steady habits, who are willing to make themselves generally useful for the mutual benefit of the proposed organization, need only apply. Address the undersigned for three weeks, stating line of business and salary expected; enclose no stamps, and consider silence a negative answer. GUSTAVE KRATZ, No. 448 Canal st., N. Y. 16-1t*

VALLEY VARIETIES, Winchester, Va.
FURR & CHARLES.....Proprietors.
MATT WHEELER.....Stage Manager.
Opened July 14th with the following Company: the Bell Sisters, Frank Christopher, Joe Miller, Young Wells, Matt C. Brimmer, John Y. Kueckert, and L. A. Steinbroker. P. S.—Miss Maggie Maires and Ida Wallace was announced to appear July 18th. Performers of acknowledged ability will be treated with on liberal terms. Address the Manager. 16-1t*

ROBERT BYRNES, BARITONE.
Managers wishing to engage the services of the above-named singer for Concert or Minstrel Troupes, will address
R. BYRNES,
16-2t* 366 Bowery, New York.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
ALL LETTERS RELATIVE TO THE BUSINESS
OF THE ABOVE NAMED THEATRE,
MUST BE DIRECTED FROM THIS DATE TO
ALBERT A. WYATT, P. O., BOSTON, MASS.
SCENIC ARTIST WANTED. 16-1t*

M'LLE GALETTI,
THIS GREAT ARTISTE
Is now performing at a favorite Watering Place, and will soon be ready to close engagements through her agents,
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston st., N. Y

PORTER & BERKER'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
WANTED—FIRST OLD MAN, "EVA," and FULL COMPANY, for August 26th. Apply to
JAS CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16 1tc 25 West Houston street, New York

M'LLE ERNESTINE,
THE GREAT AMERICAN DANSEUSE AND VOCALIST, can be engaged through
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston street, N. Y.

ALHAMBRA, 720 Broadway,
Due notice will be given of the opening of this New and Beautifully Decorated Place of Amusement, now undergoing a thorough renovation. All business letters addressed to
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston st., N. Y.

HOPE CHAPEL,
TO LET FOR CONCERTS, LECTURES, PANORAMAS, STEREOPTICONS, &c.
This hall, the only one now in this city, situated in a most aristocratic location, 720 Broadway, can be Rented by the week, month or year. Apply to JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston st., N. Y.

MISS KATE FISHER,
THE DASHING MAZEPPA,
is engaged for a four weeks' starring engagement to commence on or about September 1st, at the
NEW AMERICAN THEATRE,
(Late Continental,) Walnut street, Philadelphia.
WANTED—Thirty Young Ladies for the Ballet. Apply to
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston street, N. Y.

COSTUMES, COSTUMES, COSTUMES,
THE MOST GORGEOUS WARDROBE FOR THEATRES, MASQUERADES AND FANCY BALLS in the city, MADE TO ORDER and TO LET, at 25 West Houston street.
Ours is no stop work, worn by supernumerary to night and by negroes to-morrow night, but each and every dress imported from Paris and London. App y to
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Dramatic Agents and Costumers,
16-1tc 25 West Houston st., N. Y.

MISS L. CREED,
THE CHARMING LITTLE DANSEUSE

AMUSEMENTS.

To Advertisers.

We call the attention of Managers and Professionals who wish to avail themselves of the extensive circulation of the NEW YORK CLIPPER, the Theatrical Organ of America, to make known their business wants, etc., to the following schedule of rates for advertising:—

Twelve cents per line for each and every insertion; for dramatic notices from other papers, incorporated in our summary, 25 cents per line, a liberal deduction will, however, be made for advertisements when paid for three or six months in advance. Day of publication Tuesday of each week.

Communications to insure attention in the issue for that week, should reach us by Monday morning, at latest, or Saturday, if possible, and invariably be addressed to

FRANK QUEEN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
No. 22 Spruce street, N. Y.

J. W. Morse & Co.
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS
ON WOOD IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
105 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

DAVIS' UTICA MUSEUM,
GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.
C. P. DAVIS ..... Sole Lessee and Proprietor
J. S. BERRY ..... Stage Manager
J. P. DAVIS ..... Business M nager and Treasurer
H. M. WILLIAMS ..... Ballet Master
HERR CARL ..... Leader of Orchestra
Davis' Museum is open from 1 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. for the reception of visitors. Mr. Davis has a collection of Curiosities that are extensive, rare, and beautiful, numbering over 30,000. Admittance 25 cents. Davis' Dramatic, Variety, and Ballet Troupe will give a grand entertainment every evening, consisting of Dramas, Farces, Pantomimes, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents. Artists of acknowledged ability can secure permanent engagements by addressing as above, or apply to FRANK EDWARDS,
16-3t* 835 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.--John J. Bogan, Banjoist and Jig Dancer, would respectfully announce to his numerous pupils that he will resume teaching on or about September 1st.
16-1t* J. J. BOGAN.

EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC, AND GYMNASTIC ARTISTS desiring to visit the Island of Cuba this coming winter, to join the popular and old established company of SR. DON JOSE ALBISU (where money is sure every week), will please address the undersigned, stating salary expected, number of acts, &c., &c. Messrs. James Melville, Nat Austin, John H. Murry, Geo. Hutchison, Wm. Kincade, James De Mott, Le June Bert, John Conklin, C. W. Parker, Theo. Tourniaire, Wilde Dutton, and Henry Berdeau are particularly enquired for. HENRY ROLLANDE, 422 Broome street, New York. 16-3t*

WANTED--10 UTILITY MEN.--Want men that understand their business. Apply in person or by letter, with stamp enclosed. DAVIS & CO., Theatrical Agents
118 Clark street, Room 21,
16 4t P. O. Drawer, 6390, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED---15 Ladies to travel with Variety Troupes; also, TWO CHAMBERMAIDS and THREE WALKING LADIES. State in letter, salary and references.
DAVIS & CO., Theatrical Agents, 118 Clark st.,
16-4t Room 21, P. O. Drawer 6390, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--SEVERAL SONG AND DANCE LA-DIES. Good engagements, with good salaries, given immediately. Address, with stamp enclosed. DAVIS & CO.,
Theatrical Agent, 118 Clark street, Room 21,
16-2t P. O. Drawer 6390, Chicago, Ill.

WANTS an engagement to play Double Bass, and if desirable, would occasionally play Violoncello Solo. Address H. W. WALSH, at Mr. Cory's Music Store, or Post Office, Providence, R. I. 16 1t*

FOR SALE,
One of the finest Exhibitions in this country, all complete for traveling. Has been exhibited in the city with great success. Every facility for investigation given before purchasing.
LOWEST PRICE, $650.
16-1t* Address G. H. W., Clipper Office.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Ladies and gentlemen engaged for the next season will please report to the Stage Manager by the 7th of August.
ACKNOWLEDGED STARS wishing time after January will apply to [16-3t*] McVICKER & MYERS.

MISS FANNY B PRICE,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
who has just concluded a series of most brilliant engagements, is now prepared to negotiate with managers for the ensuing season. She will resume her starring tour,
SUPPORTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
on or about September 1st. All business communications to be addressed to ROBERT JONES, Esq., care of Frank Edwards, 835 Broadway, New York, or to D. HANCHETT,
16-4t Elmira, N. Y.

MR. HARRY SEYMOUR,
THE POPULAR VERSATILE ARTIST,
will resume his profession in September, with repertoire replete with novelties, among which are
THE FENIAN CHIEF;
Or,
THE O'CONNOR'S OATH, (Copyright,)
JEAN VAL JEAN; OR, LES MISERABLES;
LION OF ST. MARK; QUASIMODO Etc.,
and the MOST MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE IN AMERICA.
CHAS. T. PARSLOE, Agent,
16-3t* 566 Broadway.

F. P. SPEAR
is at liberty to negotiate with responsible managers for second old men and respectable business. Address
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C. W. NOYES, Clipper office.
Boston Saturday Evening Gazette will please copy, and send bill to this office. 15-

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